Act II, 1869, s. 4.

23. The Governor General in Council or the Local Government, so far as regards the town of Calcutta,

Justices of the Peace for the Presidency-towns.

and the Local Government, so far as regards the towns of Madras and Bombay,

may, by notification in the official Gazette, appoint to be Justices of the Peace within the limits of the town mentioned in such notification any persons resident within British India and not being the subjects of any foreign State whom such Governor General in Council or Local Government (as the case may be) thinks fit.

Act II, 1869, s. 10.

24. Every person now acting as a Justice of the Peace within and for any part of British India other than the said towns, under any commission issued by a High Court, shall be deemed to have been appointed under section 22 by the Governor General in Council to act as a Justice of the Peace for the whole of British India other than the same towns.

Present Justices of the Peace.

Every person now acting as a Justice of the Peace within the limits of any of the said towns under any such commission shall be deemed to have been appointed under section 23 by the Local Government.

13 Geo. III, c. 63, s. 38. Act X, 1875, s. 152. Act IV, 1877, s. 8. Native High Court Judges are thus Justices of the Peace.

25. In virtue of their respective offices, the Governor General, the Ordinary Members of the Council of the Governor General, the Judges of the High Courts and the Recorder of Rangoon are Justices of the Peace within and for the whole of British India, and the Presidency Magistrates are Justices of the Peace within and for the towns of which they are respectively Magistrates.

Ex officio Justices of the Peace.

F.—Suspension and Removal.

Act X, 1872, s. 9.

26. All Judges of Criminal Courts other than the High Courts established by Royal Charter, and all Magistrates, may be suspended or removed (from office) by the Local Government: Provided that such Judges and Magistrates as now are liable to be suspended or removed (from office) by the Governor General in Council only shall not be suspended or removed by any other authority.

Suspension and removal of Judges and Magistrates.

Act II, 1869, s. 9.

27. The Governor General in Council may suspend or remove (from office any Justice of the Peace appointed by him, and the Local Government may suspend or remove (from office) any Justice of the Peace appointed by it.

Suspension and removal of Justices of the Peace.

CHAPTER III.

Powers of Courts.

A.—Description of Offences cognizable by each Court.

e.g., ss. 193, 194. Act XI, 1874, s. 1. Act IV, 1877 s. 4.

28. Subject to the other provisions of this Code, any offence under the Indian Penal Code may be tried by the High Court or Court of Session or by any other Court by which such offence is shown in the eighth column of the second Schedule to be triable.

Offences under Penal Code.

Act X, 1 s. 8, pa

29. Any offence under any other law shall, when any Court is mentioned in this behalf in such law, be tried by such Court.

Offences under other laws.

When no Court is so mentioned, it may be tried by the High Court or by any Court constituted under this Code: Provided that

(*a*) no Magistrate of the first class shall try any such offence which is punishable with imprisonment for a term which may exceed seven years;

(*b*) no Magistrate of the second class shall try any such offence which is punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three years; and

(*c*) no Magistrate of the third class shall try any such offence which is punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one year.

Act X, s. 36.

30. In the territories respectively administered by the Lieutenant-Governor of the Panjáb and the Chief Commissioners of Oudh, the Central Provinces, British Burma, Coorg and Assam, and in those parts of the other Provinces in which there are Deputy Commissioners or Assistant Commissioners, the Local Government may, notwithstanding anything contained in section 29, invest the District Magistrate with power to try as a Magistrate all offences not punishable with death.

Offences not punishable with death.

B.—Sentences which may be passed by Courts of various Classes.

Sentence which High Courts or Sessions Judges may pass.

31. A High Court may pass any sentence authorized by law.

Act X ss. 1, 2, 17

A Sessions Judge, Additional Sessions Judge or Joint Sessions Judge may pass any sentence authorized by law; but any sentence of death passed by such Judge shall be subject to confirmation by the High Court.

Act X s. 19

An Assistant Sessions Judge may pass any sentence authorized by law except a sentence of death or of transportation for a term exceeding seven years or of imprisonment for a term exceeding seven years; but any sentence of imprisonment for a term exceeding three years passed by an Assistant Sessions Judge shall be subject to confirmation by the Sessions Judge.

Act X s. 2

32. The Courts of Magistrates may pass the following sentences, namely:—

Sentences which Magistrates may pass.

(*a*) Courts of Presidency Magistrates and of Magistrates of the first class:	Imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years, including such solitary confinement as is authorized by law;
	Fine not exceeding one thousand rupees;
	Whipping.

Act s.

(*b*) Courts of Magistrates of the second class:	Imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months, including such solitary confinement as is authorized by law; Fine not exceeding two hundred rupees; Whipping.
(*c*) Courts of Magistrates of the third class.	Imprisonment for a term not exceeding one month; Fine not exceeding fifty rupees.

The Court of any Magistrate may pass any lawful sentence, combining any of the sentences which it is authorized by law to pass.

No Court of any Magistrate of the second class shall pass a sentence of whipping unless he is specially empowered in this behalf by the Local Government.

Power of Magistrates to sentence to imprisonment in default of fine.

33. The Court of any Magistrate may award such term of imprisonment in default of payment of fine as is authorized by law in case of such default: Provided that the term is not in excess of the Magistrate's powers under this Code:

Proviso as to certain cases.

Provided also that in no case decided by a Magistrate where imprisonment has been awarded as part of the substantive sentence shall the period of imprisonment awarded in default of payment of the fine exceed one-fourth of the period of imprisonment which such Magistrate is competent to inflict as punishment for the offence otherwise than as imprisonment in default of payment of the fine.

The imprisonment awarded under this section may be in addition to a substantive sentence of imprisonment for the maximum term awardable by the Magistrate under section 32.

Higher powers of certain District Magistrates.

34. The Court of a District Magistrate specially empowered under section 30 may pass any sentence of imprisonment for a term not exceeding seven years, including such solitary confinement as is authorized by law, or of fine, or of whipping, or of any combination of these punishments authorized by law.

But any sentence of imprisonment for a term exceeding three years passed by any such Court shall be subject to the confirmation of the Sessions Judge.

Sentence in cases of conviction of several offences at one trial.

35. When a person is convicted, at one trial, of two or more distinct offences, the Court may sentence him, for such offences, to the several punishments prescribed therefor which such Court is competent to inflict: such punishments, when consisting of imprisonment or transportation, to commence the one after the expiration of the other in such order as the Court may direct.

It shall not be necessary for the Court, by reason only of the aggregate punishments for the several offences being in excess of the punishment which it is competent to inflict on conviction of a single offence, to send the offender for trial before a higher Court:

Maximum term of punishment.

Provided that in no case shall such person be sentenced to punishment for a longer period than fourteen years:

Provided also that, if the case is tried by a Magistrate (other than a Magistrate acting under section 34), the aggregate punishments shall not exceed twice the amount of punishment which he is, in the exercise of his ordinary jurisdiction, competent to inflict.

For the purpose of confirmation or appeal, aggregate sentences passed under this section in case of convictions for several offences at one trial shall be deemed to be a single sentence. I. L. R., 1 Bom., 223.

C.—Ordinary and Additional Powers.

Ordinary powers of Magistrates.

36. All District Magistrates, Sub-divisional Magistrates and Magistrates of the first, second and third class have the powers hereinafter respectively conferred upon them and specified in the third schedule. Such powers are called their "ordinary powers." Act X, 1872, ss. 22, 24, 26, 28, 30.

Additional powers conferrible on Magistrates.

37. In addition to his ordinary powers, any sub-divisional Magistrate or any Magistrate of the first, second or third class may be invested by the Local Government or the District Magistrate, as the case may be, with any powers specified in the fourth schedule as powers with which he may be invested by the Local Government or the District Magistrate. Act X, 1872, ss. 23, 25, 27, 29.

District Magistrates' investing power to be subject to control.

38. The power conferred on the District Magistrate by section 37 shall be exercised subject to the control of the Local Government.

D.—Conferment, Continuance and Cancellation of Powers.

Mode of conferring powers.

39. In conferring powers under this Code, the Local Government may by order empower persons specially by name, or classes of officials generally by their official titles. Act X, 1872, s. 43.

Every such order shall take effect from the date on which it is communicated to the person so empowered.

Continuance of powers of officers transferred.

40. Whenever any person holding an office in the service of Government who has been invested with any powers under this Code throughout any local area is transferred to an Act X, 1872, s. 56.

I. L. R., 2 Cal., 127.

equal or higher office of the same nature within a like local area under the same Local Government, he shall, unless the Local Government otherwise directs, or has otherwise directed, continue to exercise the same powers in the local area to which he is so transferred.

Act X, 1872, s. 54.

41. The Local Government may withdraw any powers conferred by it or by any officer subordinate to it on any person under this Code.

Powers may be cancelled.

PART III.

GENERAL PROVISIONS.

CHAPTER IV.

OF AID AND INFORMATION TO THE MAGISTRATES, THE POLICE AND PERSONS MAKING ARRESTS.

Act X, 1872, s. 91. Act IV, 1877, s. 247.

42. Every person is bound to assist a Magistrate or Police-officer reasonably demanding his aid, whether within or without the Presidency-towns,

Public when to assist Magistrates and Police.

(*a*) in the taking of any other person whom such Magistrate or Police-officer is authorized to arrest;

(*b*) in the prevention of a breach of the peace, or of any injury attempted to be committed to any railway, canal, telegraph or public property; or

(*c*) in the suppression of a riot or affray.

Act X, 1872, s. 163.

43. When a warrant is directed to a person other than a Police-officer, any other person may aid in the execution of such warrant, if the person to whom the warrant is directed be near at hand and acting in the execution of the warrant.

Aid to person other than Police-officer, executing warrant.

Act X, 1872, s. 89. Act IV, 1877, s. 246.

44. Every person, whether within or without the Presidency-towns, aware of the commission of or of the intention of any other person to commit any offence punishable under the following sections of the Indian Penal Code (namely), 121, 121A, 122, 123, 124, 124A, 125, 126, 130, 302, 303, 304, 382, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 402, 435, 436, 449, 450, 456, 457, 458, 459 and 460, shall, in the absence of reasonable excuse, the burden of proving which shall lie upon the person so aware, forthwith give information to the nearest Magistrate or Police-officer of such commission or intention.

Public to give information of certain offences.

Act X, 1872, s. 90.

45. Every village-headman, village-watchman, village-police-officer, owner or occupier of land, and the agent of any such owner or occupier, and every officer employed in the collection of revenue or rent of land on the part of Government or the Court of Wards, shall forthwith communicate to the nearest Magistrate, or to the officer in charge of the nearest Police-station, whichever is the nearer, any information which he may obtain respecting—

Village-headmen, landholders and others bound to report certain matters.

(*a*) the permanent or temporary residence of any notorious receiver or vendor of stolen property in any village of which he is headman, watchman or Police-officer, or in which he owns or occupies land, or is agent, or collects revenue or rent;

(*b*) the resort to any place within, or the passage through, such village, of any person whom he knows, or reasonably suspects, to be a thug, robber, escaped convict or proclaimed offender;

(*c*) the commission of or intention to commit any non-bailable offence in or near such village;

(*d*) the occurrence therein of any sudden or unnatural death or of any death under suspicious circumstances.

EXPLANATION.—In this section "village" includes village-lands.

CHAPTER V.

OF ARREST, ESCAPE AND RETAKING.

A.—Arrest generally.

46. In making an arrest, the Police-officer or other person making the same shall actually touch or confine the body of the person to be arrested, unless there be a submission to the custody by word or action.

Arrest how made.

If such person forcibly resists the endeavour to arrest him, or attempts to evade the arrest, such Police-officer or other person may use all means necessary to effect the arrest.

Resisting endeavour to arrest.

Nothing in this section gives a right to cause the death of a person who is not accused of an offence punishable with death.

47. If any person acting under a warrant of arrest, or any Police-officer having authority to arrest, has reason to believe that the person to be arrested has entered into, or is within, any place, the person residing in, or being in charge of, such place shall, on demand of such person acting as aforesaid or such Police-officer, allow him free ingress thereto, and afford all reasonable facilities for a search therein.

Search of place entered by person sought to be arrested.

48. If ingress to such place cannot be obtained under section 47, it shall be lawful in any case for a person acting under a warrant, and in any case in which a warrant may issue but cannot be obtained without affording the person to

Procedure where ingress not obtainable.

be arrested an opportunity of escape, for a Police-officer, to enter such place and search therein, and

, 1872, 80. in order to effect an entrance into such place, to break open any outer or inner door or window of any house or place, whether that of the person to be arrested or of any other person, if, after notification of his authority and purpose and demand of admittance duly made, he cannot otherwise obtain admittance:

, 1872, s. which lies only re person e arrest- s accused n offence which a ant may

Breaking open zanánà.

Provided that, if any such place is an apartment in the actual occupancy of a woman (not being the person to be arrested) who, according to custom, does not appear in public, such person or Police-officer shall, before entering such apartment, give notice to such woman that she is at liberty to withdraw, and shall afford her every reasonable facility for withdrawing, and may then break open the apartment and enter it.

Power to break open doors and windows for purposes of liberation.

49. Any Police-officer or other person authorized to make an arrest may break open any outer or inner door or window of any house in order to liberate himself or any other person who, having lawfully entered for the purpose of making an arrest, is detained therein.

1872, 82.

No unnecessary restraint.

50. The person arrested shall not be subjected to more restraint than is necessary to prevent his escape.

1872, para 1. tion ...ru.

Search of arrested persons.

51. Whenever a person is arrested by a Police-officer under a warrant which does not provide for the taking of bail, or under a warrant which provides for the taking of bail, but the person arrested cannot furnish bail, and

whenever a person is arrested without warrant, or by a private person under a warrant, and cannot legally be admitted to bail, or is unable to furnish bail,

the officer making the arrest or, when the arrest is made by a private person, the Police-officer to whom he makes over the person arrested, may search such person, and place in safe custody all articles, other than necessary wearing apparel, found upon him.

1872, 1877,

Mode of searching women.

52. Whenever it is necessary to cause a woman to be searched, the search shall be made by a woman with strict regard to decency.

, p.

Power to seize offensive weapons.

53. The officer or other person making any arrest under this Code may take from the person arrested any offensive weapons which he has about his person, and shall deliver all weapons so taken to the Court or officer before which or whom the person making the arrest is required by this Code to produce the person arrested.

B.—Arrest without Warrant.

When police may arrest without warrant.

54. Any Police-officer may, without an order from a Magistrate and without a warrant, arrest— Act X, 1872, s. 92, omitting cl. 3.

firstly—any person who has been concerned in any cognizable offence or against whom a reasonable complaint has been made, or credible information has been received, or a reasonable suspicion exists, of his having been so concerned;

secondly—any person having in his possession without lawful excuse, the burden of proving which excuse shall lie on such person, any implement of housebreaking;

thirdly—any person who has been proclaimed as an offender either under this Code or by order of the Local Government; Cf. Livingston, 503.

fourthly—any person in whose possession anything is found which may reasonably be suspected to be stolen property and who may reasonably be suspected of having committed an offence with reference to such thing;

fifthly—any person who obstructs a Police-officer while in the execution of his duty, or who has escaped, or attempts to escape, from lawful custody; and

sixthly—any person reasonably suspected of being a deserter from Her Majesty's Army or Navy. "Or Navy" added.

This section applies to the Towns of Calcutta and Bombay.

Arrest of vagabonds.

55. Any officer in charge of a Police-station may, in like manner, arrest or cause to be arrested— Act X, 1872, s. 94.

(*a*) any person found taking precautions to conceal his presence within the limits of such station, under circumstances which afford reason to believe that he is taking such precautions with a view to committing a cognizable offence; or

(*b*) any person within the limits of such station who has no ostensible means of subsistence, or who cannot give a satisfactory account of himself; or

(*c*) any person who is by repute an habitual robber, house-breaker or thief, or an habitual receiver of stolen property knowing it to be stolen, or who by repute habitually commits extortion, or in order to the committing of extortion habitually puts or attempts to put persons in fear of injury.

Procedure when Police-officer deputes subordinate to arrest without warrant.

56. When any officer in charge of a Police-station requires any officer subordinate to him to arrest without a warrant (otherwise than in his presence) any person who may lawfully be arrested without a warrant, he shall deliver to the officer required to make the arrest an order in writing, specifying the person to be arrested and the offence for which the arrest is to be made. Act X, 1872, s. 102, para. 1.

Refusal to give name and residence.

57. Any person who in the presence of a Police-officer commits or is accused of committing a non-cognizable offence, and refuses on demand of a Police-officer to give his name and residence, or gives a name or residence which such officer has reason to believe to be false, may be Act X, 1872, s 93.

arrested by such officer in order that his name or residence may be ascertained; and shall, within twenty-four hours from the arrest, be forwarded to the nearest Magistrate, unless, before the expiration of that time, his true name and residence are ascertained, in which case he shall be released on his executing a bond for his appearance before a Magistrate if so required.

Act X, 1872, s. 103.

58. Pursuit of offenders into other jurisdictions. For the purpose of arresting without warrant any person whom he is authorized to arrest under this chapter, a Police-officer may pursue such person into any place in British India.

Act X, 1872, s. 105.

59. Arrest by private persons. Any private person may arrest any person who, in his view, commits a non-bailable and cognizable offence, or who has been proclaimed as an offender; and shall, without unnecessary delay, make over any person so arrested to a Police-officer; or, in the absence of a Police-officer, take such person to the nearest Police-station.

Act X, 1872, s. 107. N. Y. Crim. Pro. Code, 184.

Procedure on such arrest.

If there is reason to believe that such person comes under the provisions of section 54, a Police-officer shall re-arrest him.

If there is reason to believe that he has committed a non-cognizable offence, and he refuses on the demand of a Police-officer to give his name and residence, or gives a name or residence which such officer has reason to believe to be false, he shall be dealt with under the provisions of section 57. If there is no reason to believe that he has committed any offence, he shall be at once discharged.

Act X, 1872, s. 101.

60. Person arrested to be taken before Magistrate or officer in charge of Police-station. A Police-officer making an arrest without warrant shall, without unnecessary delay and subject to the provisions herein contained as to bail, take or send the person arrested before a Magistrate having jurisdiction in the case, or before the officer in charge of a Police-station.

Act X, 1872, s. 124, para. 1

61. Person arrested not to be detained more than 24 hours. No Police-officer shall detain in custody a person arrested without warrant for a longer period than under all the circumstances of the case is reasonable, and such period shall not, in the absence of a special order of a Magistrate under section 167, exceed twenty-four hours exclusive of the time necessary for the journey from the place of arrest to the Magistrate's Court.

Act X, 1872, s. 132, para. 1.

62. Police to report apprehensions. Officers in charge of Police-stations shall report to the District Magistrate, or, if he so directs, to the Sub-divisional Magistrate, the cases of all persons arrested without warrant, within the limits of their respective stations, whether such persons have been admitted to bail or otherwise.

Act X, 1872, s. 132, para. 2. Act IV, 1877, s. 70, para. 1.

63. Discharge of person apprehended. No person who has been arrested by a Police-officer shall be discharged except on his own bond, or on bail, or under the special order of a Magistrate.

Act X, 1872, s. 108. Act IV, 1877, s. 15.

64. Offence committed in Magistrate's presence. When any offence is committed in the presence of a Magistrate within the local limits of his jurisdiction, he may himself arrest or order any person to arrest the offender and may thereupon, subject to the provisions herein contained as to bail, commit the offender to custody.

Act X, 166, Act IV s. 62

65. Arrest by or in presence of Magistrate. Any Magistrate may at any time arrest or direct the arrest, in his presence, within the local limits of his jurisdiction, of any person for whose arrest he is competent at the time and in the circumstances to issue a warrant.

Act X 1861 N. Pro. s. 18

66. Power, on escape, to pursue and retake. If a person in lawful custody escapes or is rescued, the person from whose custody he escaped or was rescued may immediately pursue and arrest him in any place in British India.

Act X 1861 N. Y. Pro. s. 18

67. Provisions of sections 47, 48 and 49 to apply to cases under section 66. The provisions of sections 47, 48 and 49 shall apply to arrests under section 66, although the person making any such arrest is not acting under a warrant and is not a Police-officer having authority to arrest.

CHAPTER VI.

OF PROCESSES TO COMPEL APPEARANCE.

A.—Summons.

Act X s. 15 Act IV s. 47

68. Form of summons. Every summons issued by a Court under this Code shall be in writing in duplicate signed and sealed by the presiding officer of such Court, or by such other officer as the High Court may from time to time by rule direct.

Act X, s. 153,

Summons by whom served. Such summons shall be served by a Police-officer; or, subject to such rules consistent with this Code as the Local Government may prescribe in this behalf, by an officer of the Court issuing it.

This section applies to the police in the towns of Calcutta and Bombay.

Act X, 154. Act I s. 4

69. Summons how served. The summons shall if practicable be served personally on the person summoned, by delivering or tendering to him one of the duplicates of the summons.

Signature of receipt for summons. Every person on whom a summons is so served shall, if so required by the serving officer, sign a receipt therefor on the back of the other duplicate.

Act s. Act I s. 4

70. Service when person summoned cannot be found. Where the person summoned cannot by the exercise of due diligence be found, the summons may be served by leaving one of the duplicates for him with some adult male member of his family, or, in a Presidency-town, with his servant residing with him; and the person with whom the summons is so left shall, if so required by the serving officer, sign a receipt therefor on the back of the other duplicate.

Act s. 1

71. Procedure when receipt cannot be obtained. If the signature mentioned in sections 69 and 70 cannot by the exercise of due diligence be obtained, the serving officer shall fix one of the duplicates of the summons on some

conspicuous part of the house or homestead in which the person summoned ordinarily resides; and thereupon the summons shall be deemed to have been duly served.

Service on servant of Government or of Railway Company.

72. Where the person summoned is in the active service of the Government or of a Railway Company, the Court issuing the summons shall ordinarily send it in duplicate to the head of the office in which such person is employed; and such head shall thereupon cause the summons to be served in manner provided by section 69, and shall return it to the Court with the endorsement required by that section.

Service of summons outside local limits.

73. When a Court desires that a summons issued by it shall be served at any place outside the local limits of its jurisdiction, it shall ordinarily send such summons in duplicate to a Magistrate within the local limits of whose jurisdiction the person summoned resides or is, to be there served.

Proof of service in such cases, and when serving officer not present.

74. When a summons issued by a Court is served outside the local limits of its jurisdiction, and in any case where the officer who has served a summons is not present at the hearing of the case, an affidavit, purporting to be made before a Magistrate, that such summons has been served, and a duplicate of the summons purporting to be endorsed (in manner provided by section 69 or section 70) by the person to whom it was delivered or tendered or with whom it was left, shall be admissible in evidence, and the statements made therein shall be deemed to be correct unless and until the contrary is proved.

The affidavit mentioned in this section may be attached to the duplicate of the summons and returned to the Court.

B.—Warrant of Arrest.

Form of warrant of arrest.

75. Every warrant of arrest issued by a Court under this Code shall be in writing, signed by the presiding officer, or, in the case of a Bench of Magistrates, by any member of such Bench, and shall bear the seal of the Court.

Continuance of warrant of arrest.

Every such warrant shall remain in force until it is cancelled by the Court which issued it, or until it is executed.

Court may direct security to be taken.

76. Any Court issuing a warrant for the arrest of any person may in its discretion direct by endorsement on the warrant that, if such person execute a bond with sufficient sureties for his attendance before the Court at a specified time and thereafter until otherwise directed by the Court, the officer to whom the warrant is directed shall take such security and shall release such person from custody.

The endorsement shall state (*a*) the number of sureties, (*b*) the amount in which they and the person for whose arrest the warrant is issued are to be respectively bound, and (*c*) the time at which he is to attend before the Court.

Recognizance to be forwarded.

Whenever security is taken under this section, the officer to whom the warrant is directed shall forward the bond to the Court.

Warrants to whom directed.

77. A warrant of arrest shall ordinarily be directed to one or more Police-officers, and, when issued by a Presidency Magistrate, shall always be so directed; but any other Court issuing such a warrant may, if its immediate execution is necessary and no Police-officer is immediately available, direct it to any other person or persons, and such person or persons shall execute the same. Act X, 1872, s. 161. Act IV, 1877, s. 56.

Warrant to several persons.

When a warrant is directed to more officers or persons than one, it may be executed by all, or by any one or more, of them. Act X, 1872, s. 164. Act IV, 1877, s. 59.

Warrant may be directed to landholders, &c.

78. A District Magistrate or Sub-divisional Magistrate may direct a warrant to any landholder, farmer or manager of land within his district or sub-division for the arrest of any escaped convict, proclaimed offender or person who has been accused of a non-bailable offence, and who has eluded pursuit. Act X, 1872, s. 162.

Such landholder, farmer or manager shall acknowledge in writing the receipt of the warrant, and shall execute it if the person for whose arrest it was issued is in, or enters on, his land or farm, or the land under his charge.

When the person against whom such warrant is issued is arrested, he shall be made over with the warrant to the nearest Police-officer, who shall cause him to be taken before a Magistrate having jurisdiction in the case, unless security is taken under section 76.

Warrant directed to Police-officer.

79. A warrant directed to any Police-officer may also be executed by any other Police-officer whose name is endorsed upon the warrant by the officer to whom it is directed or endorsed. Act X, 1872, s. 165. Act IV, 1877, s. 60.

Notification of substance of warrant.

80. The Police-officer or other person executing a warrant of arrest shall notify the substance thereof to the person to be arrested and, if so required, shall show him the warrant. Act X, 1872, s. 176.

Person arrested to be brought before Court without delay.

81. The Police-officer or other person executing a warrant of arrest shall (subject to the provisions of section 76 as to security) without unnecessary delay bring the person arrested before the Court before which he is required by law to produce him. Act X, 1872, s. 183.

Where warrant may be executed.

Act X, 1872, s. 167. Act IV, 1877, s. 63.

82. A warrant of arrest may be executed at any place in British India.

Warrant forwarded to Magistrate for execution outside jurisdiction.

Act X, 1872, ss. 168, paras. 1 & 2, 170, first part. Act IV, 1877, s. 64.

83. When a warrant is to be executed outside the local limits of the jurisdiction of the Court issuing the same, such Court may, instead of directing such warrant to a Police-officer, forward the same by post or otherwise to any Magistrate or Commissioner of Police within the local limits of whose jurisdiction it is to be executed.

The Magistrate or Commissioner to whom such warrant is so forwarded shall endorse his name thereon, and cause it to be executed within the local limits of his jurisdiction.

Warrant directed to Police-officer for execution outside jurisdiction.

Act X, 1872, ss. 168, paras. 1 & 3, 170, first part. Act IV, 1877, s. 64, paras. 5, 6, 7.

84. When a warrant directed to a Police-officer is to be executed beyond the local limits of the jurisdiction of the Court issuing the same, he shall ordinarily take it for endorsement either to a Magistrate or to a Police-officer not below the rank of an officer in charge of a station, within the local limits of whose jurisdiction the warrant is to be executed.

Such Magistrate or Police-officer shall endorse his name thereon, and such endorsement shall be sufficient authority to the Police-officer to whom the warrant is directed to execute the same within such limits, and the local police shall if so required assist such officer in executing such warrant.

Whenever there is reason to believe that the delay occasioned by obtaining the endorsement of the Magistrate or Police-officer within the local limits of whose jurisdiction the warrant is to be executed will prevent such execution, the Police-officer to whom it is directed may execute the same without such endorsement in any place beyond the local limits of the jurisdiction of the Court which issued it.

This section applies to the police in the towns of Calcutta and Bombay.

Procedure on arrest of person against whom warrant issued.

Act X, 1872, s. 169. Act IV, 1877, s. 65, para. 1.

85. When a warrant of arrest is executed outside the district in which it was issued, the person arrested shall, unless the Court which issued the warrant is within twenty miles, or is nearer than the Magistrate or Commissioner of Police within the local limits of whose jurisdiction the arrest was made, or unless security is taken under section 76, be taken before such Magistrate or Commissioner.

Procedure by Magistrate before whom person arrested is brought.

Act X, 1872, s. 170. Act IV, 1877, s. 65, para. 2.

86. Such Magistrate or Commissioner shall, if the person arrested appears to be the person intended by the Court which issued the warrant, direct his removal in custody to such Court: Provided that if the offence is bailable, and such person is ready and willing to give bail to the satisfaction of such Magistrate or Commissioner, or a direction has been endorsed under section 76 on the warrant and such person is ready and willing to give the security required by such direction, the Magistrate or Commissioner shall take bail or such security, as the case may be, and forward the bond to the Court which issued the warrant.

Nothing in this section shall be deemed to prevent a Police-officer from taking security under section 76.

C.—Proclamation and Attachment.

Proclamation for person absconding.

Act X, ss. 17 para. Act X, s. 82. Act IV, ss. 67 10 Ben. 18.

87. If a Court has reason to believe (whether after taking evidence or not) that any person against whom a warrant has been issued by it has absconded or is concealing himself so that such warrant cannot be executed, such Court may publish a written proclamation requiring him to appear at a specified place and at a specified time not less than thirty days from the date of publishing such proclamation.

The proclamation shall be published as follows:—

(*a*) it shall be publicly read in some conspicuous place of the town or village in which such person ordinarily resides;

(*b*) it shall be affixed on some conspicuous part of the house or homestead in which such person ordinarily resides, or on some conspicuous place of such town or village; and

(*c*) a copy thereof shall be affixed to some conspicuous part of the Court-house.

A statement by the Court issuing the proclamation to the effect that the proclamation was duly published on a specified day shall be conclusive evidence that the requirements of this section have been complied with, and that the proclamation was published on such day.

New of tion.

Attachment of property of person absconding.

Act X ss. 1 para 3. Act IV ss. 6

88. The Court may, after issuing a proclamation under section 87, order the attachment of any property, moveable or immoveable, or both, belonging to the proclaimed person.

Such order shall authorize the attachment of any property belonging to such person within the district in which it is made; and it shall authorize the attachment of any property belonging to such person without such district, when endorsed by the District Magistrate within whose district such property is situate.

If the property ordered to be attached be debts or other moveable property, the attachment under this section shall be made—

(*a*) by seizure; or

(*b*) by the appointment of a receiver; or

(*c*) by an order in writing prohibiting the delivery of such property to the proclaimed person or to any one on his behalf; or

(*d*) by all or any two of such methods, as the Court thinks fit.

If the property ordered to be attached be immoveable, the attachment under this section shall, in the case of land paying revenue to Government, be made through the Collector of the District in which the land is situate, and in all other cases—

(*e*) by taking possession; or

(*f*) by the appointment of a receiver; or

(*g*) by an order in writing prohibiting the payment of rent or delivery of property to the proclaimed person or to any one on his behalf; or

(*k*) by all or any two of such methods, as the Court thinks fit.

The powers, duties and liabilities of a receiver appointed under this section shall be the same as those of a receiver appointed under Chapter XXXVI of the Code of Civil Procedure.

If the proclaimed person does not appear within the time specified in the proclamation, the property under attachment shall be at the disposal of Government; but it shall not be sold until the expiration of six months from the date of the attachment, unless it is subject to speedy and natural decay, or the Court considers that the sale would be for the benefit of the owner, in either of which cases the Court may cause it to be sold whenever it thinks fit.

Restoration of attached property.

89. If, within two years from the date of the attachment, any person whose property is or has been at the disposal of Government under the last paragraph of section 88 appears voluntarily or is apprehended and brought before the Court by whose order the property was attached, and proves to the satisfaction of such Court that he did not abscond or conceal himself for the purpose of avoiding execution of the warrant, and that he had not such notice of the proclamation as to enable him to attend within the time specified therein, such property, or, if the same has been sold, the nett proceeds of the sale, or if part only thereof has been sold, the nett proceeds of the sale and the residue of the property, shall, after satisfying thereout all costs incurred in consequence of the attachment, be delivered to him.

D.—Other rules regarding processes.

Issue of warrant in lieu of or in addition to summons.

90. A Court may, in any case in which it is empowered by this Code to issue a summons for the appearance of any person other than a juror or assessor, issue, after recording its reasons in writing, a warrant for his arrest—

(*a*) if either before the issue of such summons, or after the issue of the same but before the time fixed for his appearance, the Court sees reason to believe that he has absconded or will not obey the summons; or

(*b*) if at such time he fails to appear and the summons is proved to have been duly served in time to admit of his appearing in accordance therewith and no reasonable excuse is offered for such failure.

Power to take bond for appearance.

91. When any person for whose appearance or arrest the officer presiding in any Court is empowered to issue a summons or warrant is present in such Court, such officer may require such person to execute a bond with or without sureties for his appearance in such Court.

Arrest on breach of bond for appearance.

92. When any person who is bound by any bond taken under this Code to appear before a Court does not so appear, the officer presiding in such Court may issue a warrant directing that such person be arrested and produced before him.

Provisions in this chapter generally applicable to summonses and warrants of arrest.

93. The provisions contained in this chapter relating to a summons and warrant and their issue, service and execution shall, so far as may be, apply to every summons and every warrant of arrest issued under this Code. Act X, 1872, ss. 158, para. 1, 185. Act IV, 1877, s. 52.

CHAPTER VII.

OF PROCESSES TO COMPEL THE PRODUCTION OF DOCUMENTS AND OTHER MOVEABLE PROPERTY AND FOR THE DISCOVERY OF PERSONS WRONGFULLY CONFINED.

A.—Summons to produce.

Summons to produce document or other thing.

94. Whenever any Court, or, in any place beyond the limits of the towns of Calcutta and Bombay, any officer in charge of a Police-station, considers that the production of any document or other thing is necessary or desirable for the purposes of any investigation, inquiry, trial or other proceeding under this Code by or before such Court or officer, such Court may issue a summons, or such officer a written order, to the person in whose possession or power such document or thing is believed to be, requiring him to attend and produce it or to produce it at the time and place stated in the summons or order. Act X, 1872, s. 365. Act X, 1875, s. 86. Act IV, 1877, s. 144.

Any person required under this section merely to produce a document or other thing shall be deemed to have complied with the requisition if he cause such document or thing to be produced instead of attending personally to produce the same. Act X, 1877 s. 164.

Nothing in this section shall be deemed to affect the Indian Evidence Act, 1872, sections 123 and 124, or to apply to a letter, post-card, telegram or other document in the custody of the Postal or Telegraph Department. New.

Procedure as to letters and telegrams.

95. If any document in such custody is, in the opinion of any District Magistrate, Chief Presidency Magistrate, High Court or Court of Session, wanted for the purpose of any investigation, inquiry, trial or other proceeding under this Code, such Magistrate or Court may require the Postal or Telegraph Department, as the case may be, to deliver such document to such person as such Magistrate or Court directs. Act X, 1872 s. 369, last sentence. Act IV, 1877, s. 146.

If any such document is, in the opinion of any other Magistrate or of any Commissioner of Police, or District Superintendent of Police, wanted for any such purpose, he may require the Postal or Telegraph Department, as the case may be, to cause search to be made for and to detain such document, pending the orders of any such District Magistrate, Chief Presidency Magistrate or Court.

B.—Search-warrants.

When search-warrant may be issued.

96. Where any Court has reason to believe that a person to whom a summons or order under section 94 or a requisition under section 95, Act X, 1872, s. 336. Act X, 1875, s. 87. Act IV, 1877, s. 145.

Processes to compel production of documents, &c.

paragraph one, has been or might be addressed will not or would not produce the document or other thing as directed in such summons,

or where such document or other thing is not known to the Court to be in the possession of any person,

Act X, 1872, s. 368, para. 1. Act IV, 1877, s. 159. or where the Court considers that the purposes of any inquiry, trial or other proceeding under this Code will be served by a general search or inspection,

it may issue a search-warrant; and the person to whom such warrant is directed may search or inspect in accordance therewith and the provisions hereinafter contained.

Act X, 1872, s. 369, cl. 1. Nothing herein contained shall authorize any Magistrate, other than a District Magistrate or Chief Presidency Magistrate, to grant a warrant to search for a document in the custody of the Postal or Telegraph authorities.

Act X, 1872, s. 398, para. 2. General warrant should not be the rule.

97. The Court may, if it thinks fit, specify in the warrant the particular place or part thereof to which only the search or inspection shall extend; and the person charged with the execution of such warrant shall then search or inspect only the place or part so specified.

Power to restrict warrant.

Act X, 1872, s. 377. Act IV, 1877, s. 160.

98. If a District Magistrate, Sub-divisional Magistrate, Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class, upon information and after such inquiry as he thinks necessary, has reason to believe that any place is used for the deposit or sale of stolen property,

Search of house suspected to contain stolen property, forged documents, &c.

or for the deposit or sale or manufacture of forged documents, false seals, or counterfeit stamps or coin, or instruments or materials for counterfeiting coin or stamps or for forging,

or that any forged documents, false seals, or counterfeit stamps or coin, or instruments or materials used for counterfeiting coin or stamps or for forging, are kept or deposited in any place,

he may by his warrant authorize any Police-officer above the rank of a constable—

(*a*) to enter, with such assistance as may be required, such place, and

(*b*) to search the same in manner specified in the warrant, and

(*c*) to take possession of any property, documents, seals, stamps or coins therein found which he reasonably suspects to be stolen, unlawfully obtained, forged, false or counterfeit, and also any such instruments and materials as aforesaid, and

(*d*) to convey such property, documents, seals, stamps, coins, instruments or materials before a Magistrate, or to guard the same on the spot until the offender is taken before a Magistrate, or otherwise to dispose thereof in some place of safety, and

(*e*) to take into custody and carry before a Magistrate every person found in such place who appears to have been privy to the deposit, sale, or manufacture or keeping of any such property, documents, seals, stamps, coins, instruments or materials, knowing or having reasonable cause to suspect the said property to have been stolen or otherwise unlawfully obtained, or the said documents, seals, stamps, coins, instruments or materials to have been forged, falsified or counterfeited, or the said instruments or materials to have been or to be intended to be used for counterfeiting coin or for forging.

Act X, ss. 37 2, 37

99. When, in the execution of a search-warrant at any place beyond the local limits of the jurisdiction of the Court which issued the same, any of the things for which search is made are found, such things, together with the list of the same prepared under the provisions hereinafter contained, shall be immediately taken before the Court issuing the warrant, unless such place is nearer to the Magistrate having jurisdiction therein than to such Court, in which case the list and things shall be immediately taken before such Magistrate; and, unless there be good cause to the contrary, such Magistrate shall make an order authorizing them to be taken to such Court.

Disposal of things found in search beyond jurisdiction.

C.—Discovery of persons wrongfully confined.

100. If any Presidency Magistrate, Magistrate of the first class or Sub-divisional Magistrate has reason to believe that any person is confined under such circumstances that the confinement amounts to an offence, he may issue a search-warrant, and the person to whom such warrant is directed may search for the person so confined; and such search shall be made in accordance therewith, and the person if found shall be immediately taken before a Magistrate, who shall make such order as in the circumstances of the case seems proper.

Search for persons wrongfully confined.

D.—General Provisions relating to searches.

Act ss. 37 par 37 Act s.

101. The provisions of sections 43, 75, 77, 79, 82, 83 and 84 shall, so far as may be, apply to all search-warrants issued under section 96, section 98, or section 100.

Direction, &c., of search-warrants.

Act Act s. Act s.

102. Whenever any place liable to search or inspection under this chapter is closed, any person residing in, or being in charge of, such place shall, on demand of the officer or other person executing the warrant and on production of the warrant, allow him free ingress thereto, and afford all reasonable facilities for a search therein.

Persons in charge of closed place to allow search.

If ingress into such place cannot be so obtained, the officer or other person executing the warrant may proceed in manner provided by section 48.

Act ss Act ss

103. Before making a search under this chapter, the officer or other person about to make it shall call upon two or more respectable inhabitants of the locality in which the place to be

Act s. Act s.

Search to be made in presence of witnesses.

searched is situate to attend and witness the search.

The search shall be made in their presence, and a list of all things seized in the course of such search and of the places in which they are respectively found shall be prepared by such officer or other person and signed by such witnesses, but no person witnessing a search under this section shall be required to attend the Court as a witness unless specially summoned by it.

Occupant of place searched may attend.

The occupant of the place searched, or some person in his behalf, shall, in every instance, be permitted to attend during the search, and a copy of the list prepared under this section, signed by the said witnesses, shall be delivered to such occupant or person at his request.

E.—Miscellaneous.

Power to impound document, &c., produced.

104. Any Court may, if it thinks fit, impound any document or other thing produced before it under this Code.

Magistrate may direct search in his presence.

105. Any Magistrate may direct a search to be made in his presence of any place for the search of which he is competent to issue a search-warrant.

PART IV.

PREVENTION OF OFFENCES.

CHAPTER VIII.

OF SECURITY FOR KEEPING THE PEACE AND FOR GOOD BEHAVIOUR.

A.—Security for keeping the Peace on Conviction.

Security for keeping the peace on conviction.

106. Whenever any person accused of rioting, assault or other breach of the peace, or of abetting the same, or of assembling armed men or taking other unlawful measures with the evident intention of committing the same, or any person accused of committing criminal intimidation by threatening injury to person or property, is convicted of such offence before a High Court, a Court of Session or the Court of a Presidency Magistrate, a District Magistrate, a Sub-divisional Magistrate or a Magistrate of the first class,

and such Court is of opinion that it is necessary to require such person to execute a bond for keeping the peace,

such Court may, at the time of passing sentence on such person, order him to execute a bond for a sum proportionate to his means, with or without sureties, for keeping the peace during such period not exceeding three years as it thinks fit to fix.

If the conviction is set aside on appeal or otherwise, the bond so executed shall become void.

B.—Security for keeping the Peace in other Cases and Security for Good Behaviour.

Security for keeping the peace in other cases.

107. Whenever a Presidency Magistrate, a District Magistrate, a Sub-divisional Magistrate or a Magistrate of the first class receives information that any person is likely to commit a breach of the peace, or to do any wrongful act that may probably occasion a breach of the peace, within the local limits of such Magistrate's jurisdiction, or that there is within such limits a person who is likely to commit a breach of the peace or do any wrongful act as aforesaid in any place beyond such limits, the Magistrate may, in manner hereinafter provided, require such person to show cause why he should not be ordered to execute a bond, with or without sureties, for keeping the peace for such period not exceeding one year as the Magistrate thinks fit to fix.

Procedure of Magistrate, &c., not empowered to act under section 107.

108. When any Magistrate not empowered to proceed under section 107, or a Court of Session or High Court, has reason to believe that any person is likely to commit a breach of the peace or to do any wrongful act that may probably occasion a breach of the peace, and that such breach of the peace cannot be prevented otherwise than by detaining such person in custody, such Magistrate or Court may issue a warrant for his arrest (if he is not already in custody or before the Court), and may send him before a Magistrate empowered to deal with the case under section 107.

Act X, 1872, s. 494 proviso.

A Magistrate before whom a person is sent under this section may in his discretion detain such person in custody until the completion of the enquiry hereinafter prescribed.

Security for good behaviour from vagrants and suspected persons.

109. Whenever a Presidency Magistrate, District Magistrate, Sub-divisional Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class receives information—

Act X, 1872, ss. 504, paras. 1 and 4, 515, para. 2. Act IV, 1877, ss. 212, 231.

(*a*) that any person is taking precautions to conceal his presence within the local limits of such Magistrate's jurisdiction, and that there is reason to believe that such person is taking such precautions with a view to committing an offence, or

(*b*) that there is within such limits a person who has no ostensible means of subsistence, or who cannot give a satisfactory account of himself,

such Magistrate may, in manner hereinafter provided, require such person to show cause why he should not be ordered to execute a bond, with sureties, for his good behaviour for such period not exceeding six months as the Magistrate thinks fit to fix.

Security for good behaviour from habitual offenders.

110. Whenever a Presidency Magistrate, District Magistrate, Sub-divisional Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class specially empowered in this behalf by the Local Government receives information that any person within the local limits of his jurisdiction is an habitual robber, housebreaker or thief, or an habitual receiver of stolen property knowing the same to have been stolen, or that he habitually commits extortion, or in order to the committing of extortion habitually puts or attempts to put persons in fear of injury,

Act X, 1872, ss. 505, 506. Act IV, 1877, ss. 213, 214, 231. 1 O'Kin. 271.

such Magistrate may, in manner hereinafter provided, require such person to show cause why he should not be ordered to execute a bond, with sureties, for his good behaviour for such period not exceeding three years as the Magistrate thinks fit to fix.

Act X, 1872, s. 517. Act IV, 1877, s. 232.

111. The provisions of sections 109 and 110 do not apply to European British subjects in cases where they may be dealt with under the European Vagrancy Act, 1874.

Proviso as to European vagrants.

Act X, 1872, ss. 492, 509, para. 1, 515, para. 1. Act IV, 1877, ss. 216, para. 1, 222.

112. When a Magistrate acting under section 107, section 109 or section 110 deems it necessary to require any person to show cause under such section, he shall make an order in writing, setting forth the substance of the information received, the amount of the bond to be executed, the term for which it is to be in force, and the number, character and class of sureties (if any) required.

Order to be made.

Act X, 1872, s. 492, Expl. Act IV, 1877, s. 216, para. 2.

113. If the person in respect of whom such order is made is present in court, it shall be read over to him or, if he so desires, the substance thereof shall be explained to him.

Procedure in respect of person present in Court.

114. If such person is not present in court, the Magistrate shall issue a summons requiring him to appear, or, when such person is in custody, a warrant directing the officer in whose custody he is to bring him, before the Court:

Summons or warrant in case of person not so present.

Act X, 1872, ss. 494, 515, para. 1. Act IV, 1877, s. 217, proviso. In bad livelihood cases police can arrest without warrant.

Provided that, whenever it appears to such Magistrate, upon the report of a Police-officer or upon other information (the substance of which report or information shall be recorded by the Magistrate), that there is reason to fear the commission of a breach of the peace, and that such breach of the peace cannot be prevented otherwise than by the immediate arrest of such person, the Magistrate may at any time issue a warrant for his arrest.

115. Every summons or warrant issued under section 114 shall be accompanied by a copy of the order made under section 112, and such copy shall be delivered by the officer serving or executing such summons or warrant to the person served with, or arrested under, the same.

Copy of order under section 112 to accompany summons or warrant.

Act X, 1872, s. 495. Act IV, 1877, s. 218.

116. The Magistrate may, if he sees sufficient cause, dispense with the personal attendance of any person called upon to shew cause why he should not be ordered to execute a bond for keeping the peace, and may permit him to appear by a pleader.

Power to dispense with personal attendance.

New. I. O'Kin. 130. See Act X, 1872, s. 491, Explns.

117. When an order under section 112 has been read or explained under section 113, to a person present in Court, or when any person appears or is brought before a Magistrate in compliance with, or in execution of, a summons or warrant issued under section 114, the Magistrate shall proceed to enquire into the truth of the information upon which he has acted, and to take such further evidence as may appear necessary.

Inquiry as to truth of information.

Act X, 1872, s. 515, para. 3.

Such enquiry shall be made, as nearly as may be, where the order requires security for keeping the peace, in the manner hereinafter prescribed for conducting trials in summons-cases; and where the order requires security for good behaviour, in the manner hereinafter prescribed for conducting trials in warrant-cases, except that no charge need be framed.

For the purposes of this section the fact that a person is an habitual offender may be proved by evidence of general repute or otherwise.

118. If, upon such inquiry, it is proved that it is necessary for keeping the peace or maintaining good behaviour, as the case may be, that the person in respect of whom the inquiry is made should execute a bond with or without sureties, the Magistrate shall make an order accordingly:

Order to give security.

Provided—

Firstly—that no person shall be ordered to give security of a nature different from, or of an amount larger than, or for a period longer than, that specified in the order made under section 112:

Secondly—that the amount of every bond shall be fixed with due regard to the circumstances of the case and shall not be excessive:

Thirdly—that when the person in respect of whom the enquiry is made is a minor, the bond shall be executed only by his sureties.

119. If, on an enquiry under section 117, it is not proved that it is necessary for keeping the peace or maintaining good behaviour, as the case may be, that the person in respect of whom the inquiry is made should execute a bond with or without sureties, the Magistrate shall make an entry on the record to that effect, and, if such person is in custody only for the purposes of the inquiry, shall release him, or, if such person is not in custody, shall discharge him.

Discharge of person informed against.

C.—Proceedings in all Cases subsequent to Order to furnish Security.

120. If any person in respect of whom an order requiring security is made under section 106 or section 118 is, at the time such order is made, sentenced to, or undergoing a sentence of, imprisonment, the period for which such security is required shall commence on the expiration of such sentence.

Commencement of period for which security is required.

In other cases such period shall commence on the date of such order.

121. The bond to be executed by any such person shall bind him to keep the peace or to be of good behaviour, as the case may be, and in the latter case the commission or attempt to commit, or the abetment of, any offence punishable with imprisonment, wherever it may be committed, is a breach of the bond.

Contents of bond.

122. A Magistrate may refuse to accept any surety for good behaviour offered under this chapter, on the ground that, for reasons to be recorded by the Magistrate, such surety is an unfit person.

Power to reject sureties.

123. If any person ordered to give security under section 106 or section 118 does not give such security on or before the date on

Imprisonment in default of security.

which the period for which such security is to be given commences, he shall, except in the case next hereinafter mentioned, be committed to prison, or, if he is already in prison, be detained in prison, until such period expires or until within such period he gives the security to the Court or Magistrate which or who made the order requiring it, or to the officer in charge of the jail in which the person so ordered is detained.

1872, s. 508. 1877, Proceedings when to be laid before High Court or Court of Session.

When such person has been ordered by a Magistrate to give security for a period exceeding one year, such Magistrate shall, if such person does not give such security as aforesaid, issue a warrant directing him to be detained pending the orders of the Court of Session, or, if such Magistrate be a Presidency Magistrate, pending the orders of the High Court; and the proceedings shall be laid, as soon as conveniently may be, before such Court.

Such Court, after examining such proceedings and requiring any further information or evidence which it thinks necessary, may pass such order on the case as it thinks fit: Provided that the period (if any) for which any person is imprisoned for failure to give security shall not exceed three years.

1872, para. Kind of imprisonment.

Imprisonment for failure to give security for keeping the peace shall be simple.

1872, para.

Imprisonment for failure to give security for good behaviour may be rigorous or simple as the Court or Magistrate in each case directs.

1872, s. 511. 1877, Power to release persons imprisoned for failing to give security.

124. Whenever the District Magistrate or a Presidency Magistrate is of opinion that any person imprisoned for failing to give security under this chapter, whether by the order of such Magistrate or that of his predecessor in office, or of some subordinate Magistrate, may be released without hazard to the community or to any other person, he may order such person to be discharged.

1872,

Whenever the District Magistrate or a Presidency Magistrate is of opinion that any person imprisoned for failing to give security under this chapter as ordered by the Court of Session or High Court may be released without such hazard, such Magistrate shall make an immediate report of the case for the orders of the Court of Session or High Court, as the case may be, and such Court may, if it thinks fit, order such person to be discharged.

1872, Power of District Magistrate to cancel any bond for keeping the peace.

125. The District Magistrate may at any time, for sufficient reasons to be recorded in writing, cancel any bond for keeping the peace executed under this chapter by order of any Court in his District not superior to his Court.

1872, s. 513. 1877, Discharge of sureties.

126. Any surety for the peaceable conduct or good behaviour of another person may at any time apply to a Presidency Magistrate, District Magistrate, Sub-divisional Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class to cancel any bond executed under this chapter within the local limits of his jurisdiction.

On such application being made, the Magistrate shall issue his summons or warrant, as he thinks fit, requiring the person for whom such surety is bound to appear or to be brought before him.

When such person appears or is brought before the Magistrate, such Magistrate shall cancel the bond, and shall order such person to give, for the unexpired portion of the term of such bond, fresh security of the same description as the original security. Every such order shall, for the purposes of sections 121, 122, 123 and 124, be deemed to be an order made under section 106 or section 118, as the case may be.

CHAPTER IX.

UNLAWFUL ASSEMBLIES.

Act X, 1872, s. 480. Act XI, 1874, s. 43. Penal Code, ss. 145, 151. Assembly to disperse on command of Magistrate or Police-officer.

127. Any Magistrate or officer in charge of a Police-station may command any unlawful assembly, or any assembly of five or more persons likely to cause a disturbance of the public peace, to disperse; and it shall thereupon be the duty of the members of such assembly to disperse accordingly.

This section applies to the Police in the towns of Calcutta and Bombay.

Act X, 1872, s. 481. Use of civil force to disperse.

128. If, upon being so commanded, any such assembly does not disperse, or if without being so commanded it conducts itself in such a manner as to show a determination not to disperse, any Magistrate or officer in charge of a Police-station, whether within or without the Presidency-towns, may proceed to disperse such assembly by force, and may require the assistance of any male person, not being an officer or soldier in Her Majesty's Army or a Volunteer enrolled under the Indian Volunteers Act, 1869, and acting as such, for the purpose of dispersing such assembly, and, if necessary, arresting and confining the persons who form part of it, in order to disperse such assembly or that they may be punished according to law.

Volunteers added.

Act X, 1872, s. 482. Use of military force.

129. If any such assembly cannot be otherwise dispersed, and if it is necessary for the public security that it should be dispersed, the Magistrate of the highest rank who is present may cause it to be dispersed by military force.

Act X, 1872, s. 484, adding volunteers. Duty of officer commanding troops required by Magistrate to disperse assembly.

130. When a Magistrate determines to disperse any such assembly by military force, he may require any Commissioned or Non-commissioned officer in command of any soldiers in Her Majesty's Army or of any Volunteers enrolled under the Indian Volunteers Act, 1869 to disperse such assembly by such force, and to arrest and confine such persons forming part of it as the Magistrate may direct, or as it may be necessary to arrest and confine in order to disperse the assembly, or that they may be punished according to law.

Every such officer shall obey such requisition in such manner as he thinks fit; but in so doing he shall use as little force, and do as little injury to person and property, as may be consistent with dispersing the assembly and arresting and detaining such persons.

X, 1872, 487.

131. When the public security is manifestly endangered by any such assembly, and when no Magistrate can be communicated with, any commissioned officer of Her Majesty's Army may disperse such assembly by military force, and may arrest and confine any persons forming part of it, in order to disperse such assembly, or that they may be punished according to law; but, if while he is acting under this section, it becomes practicable for him to communicate with a Magistrate, he shall do so, and shall thenceforward obey the instructions of the Magistrate as to whether he shall or shall not continue such action.

Power of commissioned Military officers to disperse assembly.

X, 1872, 488.

132. No prosecution against any Magistrate, Military officer, Police-officer, soldier or volunteer for any act purporting to be done under this chapter shall be instituted in any Criminal Court, except with the sanction of the Governor General in Council; and

Protection against prosecution for acts done under this chapter.

X, 1872, s. 483, 485, 486.

(*a*) no Magistrate or Police-officer acting under this chapter in good faith,

(*b*) no officer acting under section 131 in good faith,

(*c*) no person doing any act in good faith in compliance with a requisition under section 128 or section 130, and

(*d*) no inferior officer, or soldier, or volunteer, doing any act in obedience to any order which under military law he was bound to obey,

shall be deemed to have thereby committed an offence.

CHAPTER X.

PUBLIC NUISANCES.

t X, 1872, s. 521, substituting "way" for "thoroughfare"

133. Whenever a District Magistrate, a Sub-divisional Magistrate or, when empowered by the Local Government in this behalf, a Magistrate of the first class, considers, on receiving a report or other information and on taking such evidence (if any) as he thinks fit,

Conditional order for removal of nuisance.

that any unlawful obstruction or nuisance should be removed from any way, river or channel which is or may be lawfully used by the public, or from any public place, or

that any trade or occupation, or the keeping of any goods or merchandise, by reason of its being injurious to the health or physical comfort of the community, should be suppressed or removed or prohibited, or

that the construction of any building, or the disposal of any substance as likely to occasion conflagration or explosion, should be prevented or stopped, or

that any building is in such a condition that it is likely to fall and thereby cause injury to persons living or carrying on business in the neighbourhood or passing by, and that in consequence its removal, repair or support is necessary, or

that any tank, well or excavation adjacent to any such way or public place should be fenced in such a manner as to prevent danger arising to the public,—

such Magistrate may make a conditional order requiring the person causing such obstruction or nuisance, or carrying on such trade or occupation, or keeping any such goods or merchandise, or owning, possessing or controlling such building, substance, tank, well or excavation, within a time to be fixed in the order,

to remove such obstruction or nuisance; or

to suppress or remove such trade or occupation; or

to remove such goods or merchandise; or

to prevent or stop the construction of such building; or

to remove, repair or support it; or

to alter the disposal of such substance; or

to fence such tank, well or excavation, as the case may be; or

to appear before himself or some other Magistrate of the first or second class, at a time and place to be fixed by the order, and move to have the order set aside or modified in manner hereinafter provided.

No order duly made by a Magistrate under this section shall be called in question in any Civil Court.

EXPLANATION.—A "public place" includes also property belonging to the State, camping grounds, and grounds left unoccupied for sanitary and recreative purposes.

Act s

134. The order shall, if practicable, be served on the person against whom it is made in manner herein provided for service of a summons.

Service or notification of order.

If such order cannot be so served, it shall be notified by proclamation, published in such manner as the Local Government may by rule direct, and a copy thereof shall be stuck up at such place or places as may be fittest for conveying the information to such person.

Ac

135. The person against whom such order is made shall—

Person to whom order is addressed to obey,

(*a*) perform, within the time specified in the order, the act directed thereby; or

(*b*) appear in accordance with such order and either show cause against the same, or apply to the Magistrate by whom it was made to appoint a jury to try whether the same is reasonable and proper.

or show cause or claim jury.

X, 1872, 525.

136. If such person does not perform such act or appear and show cause or apply for the appointment of a jury as required by section 135, he shall be liable to the penalty prescribed in that behalf in section 188 of the Indian Penal Code; and the order shall be made absolute.

Consequence of his failing to do so.

X, 1872, 525, 527. XI, 1874, 45.

137. If he appears and shows cause against the order, the Magistrate shall take evidence in the matter.

Procedure where he appears to show cause.

Kin. 486.

If the Magistrate is satisfied that the order is not reasonable and proper, no further proceedings shall be taken in the case.

If the Magistrate is not so satisfied, the order shall be made absolute.

X, 1872, s. 3, para. 2.

138. On receiving an application under section 135 to appoint a jury, the Magistrate shall—

Procedure where he claims jury.

l. 509.

(*a*) forthwith appoint a jury consisting of an uneven number of persons not less than five, of whom the foreman and one half of the remaining members shall be nominated by such Magistrate, and the other members by the applicant;

X, 1872, 524, ra. 1.

(*b*) summon such foreman and members to attend at such place and time as the Magistrate thinks fit; and

X, 1872, 524, para.

(*c*) fix a time within which they are to return their verdict.

X, 1872, 523, para. 526, para.

139. If the jury or a majority of the jurors find that the order of the Magistrate is reasonable and proper as originally made, or subject to a modification which the Magistrate accepts, the Magistrate shall make the order absolute, subject to such modification (if any).

Procedure where jury finds Magistrate's order to be reasonable.

In other cases, no further proceedings shall be taken.

X. 1872, 526, para.

140. When an order has been made absolute under section 136, section 137, or section 139, the Magistrate shall give notice of the same to the person against whom the order was made, and shall further require him to perform the act directed by the order within a time to be fixed in the notice, and inform him that, in case of disobedience, he will be liable to the penalty provided by section 188 of the Indian Penal Code.

Procedure on order being made absolute.

X, 1872, 525, 526, 2.

If such act is not performed within the time fixed, the Magistrate may cause it to be performed, and may recover the costs of performing it, either by the sale of any building, goods or other property removed by his order, or by the distress and sale of any other moveable property of such person within or without the local limits of such Magistrate's jurisdiction. If such other property is without such limits, the order shall authorize its attachment and sale when endorsed by the Magistrate within the local limits of whose jurisdiction the property to be attached is found.

Consequences of disobedience to order.

No suit shall lie in respect of anything done in good faith under this section.

141. If the applicant by neglect or otherwise prevents the appointment of the jury, or if from any cause the jury appointed do not return their verdict within the time fixed or within such further time as the Magistrate may in his discretion allow, the Magistrate may pass such order as he thinks fit, and such order shall be executed in the manner provided by section 140.

Procedure on failure to appoint jury or omission to return verdict.

Act X, 1872, s. 525, para. 2.

Act X, 1872, s. 523, para. 4.

142. If a Magistrate making an order under section 133 considers that immediate measures should be taken to prevent imminent danger or injury of a serious kind to the public, he may, whether a jury is to be, or has been, appointed or not, issue such an injunction to the person against whom the order was made as is required to obviate or prevent such danger or injury.

Act X, 1872, s. 528.

Injunction pending inquiry.

In default of such person forthwith obeying such injunction, the Magistrate may himself use, or cause to be used, such means as he thinks fit to obviate such danger or to prevent such injury.

No suit shall lie in respect of anything done in good faith by a Magistrate under this section.

143. A District Magistrate or Sub-divisional Magistrate or any other Magistrate empowered by the Local Government or the District Magistrate in this behalf may order any person not to repeat or continue a public nuisance, as defined in the Indian Penal Code or any special or local law.

Act X, 1872, s. 519. Penal Code, s. 291.

Magistrate may prohibit repetition or continuance of public nuisances.

CHAPTER XI.

Temporary Orders in Urgent Cases of Nuisance.

144. In cases where, in the opinion of a District Magistrate, a Sub-divisional Magistrate, or of any other Magistrate specially empowered by the Local Government or the District Magistrate to act under this section, immediate prevention or speedy remedy is desirable,

Act X, 1872, s. 518, with Expl. 1. 1 O'Kin. 68.

Power to issue order absolute at once in urgent cases of nuisance.

such Magistrate may, by a written order stating the material facts of the case and served in manner provided by section 134, direct any person to abstain from a certain act or to take certain order with certain property in his possession, or under his management, if such Magistrate considers that such direction is likely to prevent, or tends to prevent, obstruction, annoyance or injury, or risk of obstruction, annoyance or injury, to any persons lawfully employed, or danger to human life, health or safety, or a riot or an affray.

Act X, 1872, s. 518. 1 Ben. Ap. Cr. 20.

An order under this section may, in cases of emergency or in cases where the circumstances do not admit of the serving in due time of a notice

Act X, 1872, s. 518, Exp. 2.

upon the person against whom the order is directed, be passed *ex parte*.

Act X, 1872, s. 518, Expl. III.

An order under this section may be directed to a particular individual, or to the public generally when frequenting or visiting a particular place.

As to disobedience to such orders, see Penal Code, s. 188.

Act X, 1872, s. 518, Expl. IV.

Any Magistrate may rescind or alter any order made under this section by himself or any Magistrate subordinate to him or by his predecessor in office.

5 Cal. 7.
4 Cal. 410.

No order under this section shall remain in force for more than two months from the making thereof; unless, in cases of danger to human life, health or safety, or a likelihood of a riot or an affray, the Local Government by notification in the official Gazette otherwise directs.

CHAPTER XII.

DISPUTES AS TO IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY.

Act X, 1872, s. 530.
3 Calc. 552.

145. Whenever a District Magistrate, Sub-divisional Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class is satisfied from a police report or other information that a dispute likely to cause a breach of the peace exists concerning any tangible immoveable property, or the boundaries thereof, within the local limits of his jurisdiction, he shall make an order in writing stating the grounds of his being so satisfied, and requiring the parties concerned in such dispute to attend his Court, in person or by pleader, within a time to be fixed by such Magistrate, and to put in written statements of their respective claims as respects the fact of actual possession of the subject of dispute.

Procedure where dispute concerning land, &c., is likely to cause breach of peace.

1 L.R., 3 Cal. 320.

The Magistrate shall then, without reference to the merits of the claims of any of such parties to a right to possess the subject of dispute, peruse the statements so put in, hear the parties, receive the evidence produced by them respectively, consider the effect of such evidence, take such further evidence (if any) as he thinks necessary, and, if possible, decide whether any and which of the parties is then in such possession of the said subject.

Inquiry as to possession.

1 O'Kin. 136.
2 O'Kin. 67, 264.
See 6 Calc. 206.

If the Magistrate decides that one of the parties is then in such possession of the said subject, he shall issue an order declaring such party to be entitled to retain possession thereof until evicted therefrom in due course of law, and forbidding all disturbance of such possession until such eviction.

Party in possession to be continued until legally evicted.

Nothing in this section shall preclude any party so required to attend from showing that no such dispute as aforesaid exists or has existed, and in such case the Magistrate shall cancel his said order, and all further proceedings thereon shall be stayed.

Act X, 1872, s. 531.
1 O'Kin. 86.

146. If the Magistrate decides that none of the parties is then in such possession, or is unable to satisfy himself as to which of them is then in such possession, of the subject of dispute, he may attach it until a competent Civil Court has determined the rights of the parties thereto, or the person entitled to possession thereof.

Power to attach subject of dispute.

147. Whenever any such Magistrate is satisfied as aforesaid that a dispute likely to cause a breach of the peace exists concerning the right to do or prevent the doing of anything in or upon any tangible immoveable property situate within the local limits of his jurisdiction, he may inquire into the matter; and may, if it appears to him that such right exists, make an order permitting such thing to be done, or directing that such thing shall not be done, as the case may be, until the person objecting to such thing being done or claiming that such thing may be done, obtains the decision of a competent Civil Court, adjudging him to be entitled to prevent the doing of, or to do, such thing, as the case may be:

Disputes concerning easements, &c.

Provided that no order shall be passed under this section permitting the doing of anything where the right to do such thing is exerciseable at all times of the year, unless such right has been exercised within three months next before the institution of the inquiry; or, where the right is exerciseable only at particular seasons, unless the right has been exercised during the season next before such institution.

148. Whenever a local inquiry is necessary for the purposes of this chapter, any District Magistrate or Sub-divisional Magistrate may depute any Magistrate subordinate to him to make the inquiry, and may furnish him with such written instructions consistent with the law for the time being in force as may seem necessary for his guidance, and may declare by whom the whole or any part of the necessary expenses of the inquiry shall be paid.

Act X, 1 s. 533.

Local inquiry.

The report of the person so deputed may be read as evidence in the case.

When any costs have been incurred by any party to a proceeding under this chapter for witnesses' or pleaders' fees or both, the Magistrate passing a decision under section 145, section 146 or section 147 may direct by whom such costs shall be paid, whether by such party or by any other party to the proceeding, and whether in whole or in part or proportion. All costs so directed to be paid may be recovered as if they were fines.

CHAPTER XIII.

PREVENTIVE ACTION OF THE POLICE.

149. Every Police-officer may interpose for the purpose of preventing, and shall to the best of his ability prevent, the commission of any cognizable offence.

Act X, s. 95.

Police to prevent cognizable offences.

150. Every Police-officer receiving information of a design to commit any cognizable offence shall communicate such information to the Police-officer to whom he is subordinate, and to any other officer whose duty it is to prevent or take cognizance of the commission of any such offence.

Act X, s. 96.

Information of design to commit such offences.

151. A Police-officer knowing of a design to commit any cognizable offence may arrest, without orders from a Magistrate and without a warrant, the person so designing, if it appears to such officer that the commission of the offence cannot be otherwise prevented.

Act X, s. 97.

Arrest to prevent such offences.

X, 1872, . 98, para. 1.

152. A Police-officer may of his own authority interpose to prevent any injury attempted to be committed in his view to any public property, moveable or immoveable, or the removal or injury of any public land-mark, or buoy or other mark used for navigation.

Prevention of injury to public property.

X, 1872, s. 381.

153. Any officer in charge of a Police-station may, without a warrant, enter any place within the limits of such station for the purpose of inspecting or searching for any weights or measures, or instruments for weighing, used or kept therein, whenever he has reason to believe that there are in such place any weights, measures or instruments for weighing which are false.

Inspection of weights and measures.

If he finds in such place any weights, measures or instruments for weighing which are false, he may seize the same, and shall forthwith give information of such seizure to a Magistrate having jurisdiction.

PART V.

INFORMATION TO THE POLICE AND THEIR POWERS TO INVESTIGATE.

CHAPTER XIV.

t X, 1872, s. 112. I. Penal Code, s. 180.

154. Every information relating to the commission of a cognizable offence, if given orally to an officer in charge of a Police-station, shall be reduced to writing by him or under his direction and be read over to the informant, and every such information, whether given in writing or reduced to writing as aforesaid, shall be signed by the person giving it; and the substance thereof shall be entered in a book to be kept by such officer in such form as the Local Government may prescribe in this behalf.

Information in cognizable cases.

t X, 1872, s. 113.

155. When information is given to an officer in charge of a Police-station of the commission within the limits of such station of a non-cognizable offence, he shall enter in a book to be kept as aforesaid the substance of such information and refer the informant to the Magistrate.

Information in non-cognizable cases.

X, 1872, s. 110.

No Police-officer shall investigate a non-cognizable case without the order of a Magistrate of the first or second class having power to try such case or commit the same for trial, or of a Presidency Magistrate.

Investigation into non-cognizable cases.

Any Police-officer receiving such order may exercise the same powers in respect of the investigation (except the power to arrest without warrant) as an officer in charge of a Police-station may exercise in a cognizable case.

X, 1872, s. 109, 114, para. 2; v. infra, s. 183.

156. Any officer in charge of a Police-station may, without the order of a Magistrate, investigate any cognizable case which a Court having jurisdiction over the local area within the limits of such station would have power to enquire into or try under the provisions of Chapter XV relating to the place of inquiry or trial.

Investigation into cognizable cases.

No proceeding of a Police-officer in any such case shall at any stage be called in question on the ground that the case was one which such officer was not empowered under this section to investigate. Act X, 1872, s. 114, last para.

157. If, from information received or otherwise, an officer in charge of a Police-station has reason to suspect the commission of an offence which he is empowered under section 156 to investigate, he shall forthwith send a report of the same to a Magistrate empowered to take cognizance of such offence upon a police report, and shall proceed in person, or shall depute one of his subordinate officers to proceed, to the spot to investigate the facts and circumstances of the case, and to take such measures as may be necessary for the discovery and arrest of the offender: Act X, 1872, s. 114, para. 1. See Nelson, 109.

Procedure where cognizable offence suspected.

Provided as follows:—

(*a*) when any information as to the commission of any such offence is given against any person by name and the case is not of a serious nature, the officer in charge of a Police-station need not proceed in person or depute a subordinate officer to make an investigation on the spot: Act X, 1872, s. 116.

Where local investigation dispensed with.

(*b*) if it appear to the officer in charge of a Police-station that there is no sufficient ground for entering on an investigation, he shall not investigate the case. Act X, 1872, s. 117, para. 1.

Where Police-officer in charge sees no sufficient ground for investigation.

In each of the cases mentioned in clauses (*a*) and (*b*) the officer in charge of the Police-station shall state in his said report his reasons for not fully complying with the requirements of the first paragraph of this section.

158. Every report sent to a Magistrate under section 157 shall, if the Local Government so directs, be submitted through such superior officer of Police as the Local Government, by general or special order, appoints in that behalf. Act X, 1872, s. 117, para. 2.

Reports under section 157 how submitted.

Such superior officer may give such instructions to the officer in charge of the Police-station as he thinks fit, and shall, after recording such instructions on such report, transmit the same without delay to the Magistrate.

159. Such Magistrate, on receiving such report, may, if he thinks fit, at once proceed, or depute any Magistrate subordinate to him to proceed, to hold an investigation or preliminary inquiry into, or otherwise to dispose of, the case in manner provided in this Code. Act X, 1872, s. 115.

Power to hold investigation or preliminary inquiry.

160. Any Police-officer making an investigation under this chapter may, by order in writing, require the attendance before himself of any person being within the limits of his own or Act X, 1872, s. 118.

Police-officer's power to require attendance of witnesses.

or has not jurisdiction to try the case, from time to time authorize the detention of the accused in such custody as such Magistrate thinks fit, for a term not exceeding fifteen days. If he has not jurisdiction to try the case or commit it for trial, and considers further detention unnecessary, he may order the accused to be forwarded to a Magistrate having such jurisdiction.

A Magistrate authorizing under this section detention in the custody of the police shall record his reasons for so doing.

If such order be given by a Magistrate other than the District Magistrate or Sub-divisional Magistrate, he shall forward a copy of his order, with his reasons for making it, to the Magistrate to whom he is immediately subordinate.

Report of investigation by subordinate Police-officer.

168. When any subordinate Police-officer has made any investigation under this chapter, he shall report the result of such investigation to the officer in charge of the Police-station.

Release of accused when evidence deficient.

169. If, upon an investigation under this chapter, it appears to the officer in charge of the Police-station that there is not sufficient evidence or reasonable ground of suspicion to justify the forwarding of the accused to a Magistrate, such officer shall, if such person is in custody, release him on his executing a bond, with or without sureties, as such officer may direct, to appear, if and when so required, before a Magistrate empowered to take cognizance of the offence on a police report and to try the accused or commit him for trial.

Case to be sent to Magistrate when evidence is sufficient.

170. If, upon an investigation under this chapter, it appears to the officer in charge of the Police-station that there is sufficient evidence or reasonable ground as aforesaid, such officer shall forward the accused under custody to a Magistrate empowered to take cognizance of the offence upon a police report, and to try the accused or commit him for trial; or if the offence is bailable and the accused is able to give security, shall take security from him for his appearance before such Magistrate on a day fixed and for his attendance from day to day before such Magistrate until otherwise directed.

When the officer in charge of a Police station forwards an accused person to a Magistrate or takes security for his appearance before such Magistrate under this section, he shall send to such Magistrate any weapon or other article which it may be necessary to produce before him, and shall require the complainant, if any, and so many of the persons who appear to such officer to be acquainted with the circumstances of the case as he may think necessary, to execute a bond to appear before the Magistrate and prosecute or give evidence (as the case may be) in the matter of the charge against the accused.

If the Court of the District Magistrate or Sub-divisional Magistrate be mentioned in the bond, it shall be held to include any Court to which such Magistrate may refer the case for inquiry or trial, provided notice of such reference be given to such complainant or persons.

The day fixed under this section shall be the day whereon the accused person is to appear, if security for his appearance has been taken, or the day on which he may be expected to arrive at the Court of the Magistrate, if he is to be forwarded in custody.

The officer in whose presence the bond is executed shall deliver a copy thereof to one of the persons who executed it, and shall then send to the Magistrate the original with his report.

Complainants and witnesses not to be required to accompany Police-officer.

171. No complainant or witness on his way to the Court of the Magistrate shall be required to accompany a Police-officer, Act X, 1872, s. 130, last para.

or shall be subjected to unnecessary restraint or inconvenience, or required to give any security for his appearance other than his own bond: Act X, 1872, s. 131, para. 1.

Complainants and witnesses not to be subjected to restraint.

Provided that, if any complainant or witness refuses to attend or to execute the bond as directed in section 170, the officer in charge of the Police-station may forward him under custody to the Magistrate, who may detain him in custody until he executes such bond, or until the hearing of the case is completed. Act X, 1872, s. 131, para. 2.

Recusant complainant or witness may be forwarded in custody.

Diary of proceedings in investigation.

172. Every Police-officer making an investigation under this chapter shall day by day enter his proceedings in the investigation in a diary, setting forth the time at which the information reached him, the time at which he began and closed his investigation, the place or places visited by him, and a statement of the circumstances ascertained through his investigation. Act X, 1872, s. 126.

Any Criminal Court may send for the police-diaries of a case under inquiry or trial in such Court, and may use such diaries not as evidence in the case but to aid it in such inquiry or trial. Neither the accused nor his agents shall be entitled to call for them, nor shall he or they be entitled to see them merely because they are referred to by the Court; but if they are used by the Police-officer who made them to refresh his memory, or if the Court uses them for the purpose of contradicting such Police-officer, the provisions of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872, section 161 or section 145, as the case may be, shall apply.

Report of Police-officer.

173. Every investigation under this chapter shall be completed without unnecessary delay, and, as soon as it is completed, the officer in charge of the Police-station shall forward to a Magistrate empowered to take cognizance of the offence on a police report a report in the form prescribed by the Local Government, setting forth the names of Act X, 1872, ss. 125, 127, paras. 1 & 2.

the parties, the nature of the information and the names of the persons who appear to be acquainted with the circumstances of the case, and stating whether the accused person has been forwarded in custody, or has been released on his bond, and, if so, whether with or without sureties.

Where a superior officer of police has been appointed under section 158, the report shall be submitted through him, and he may, pending the orders of the Magistrate, direct the officer in charge of the Police-station to make further investigation.

Whenever it appears from a report forwarded under this section that the accused has been released on his bond, the Magistrate shall make such order for the discharge of such bond or otherwise as he thinks fit.

Act X. 1872, s. 133.

174. The officer in charge of a Police-station, on receiving information that a person—

Police to inquire and report on suicide, &c.

(*a*) has committed suicide, or

(*b*) has been killed by another, or by an animal, or by machinery, or by an accident, or

(*c*) has died under circumstances raising a reasonable suspicion that some other person has committed an offence,

shall immediately give intimation thereof to the nearest Magistrate empowered to hold inquests, and, unless otherwise directed by any rule prescribed by the Local Government, or by any general or special order of the District or Sub-divisional Magistrate, shall proceed to the place where the body of such deceased person is, and there, in the presence of two or more respectable inhabitants of the neighbourhood, shall make an investigation, and draw up a report of the apparent cause of death, describing such wounds, fractures, bruises and other marks of injury as may be found on the body, and stating in what manner, or by what weapon or instrument (if any) such marks appear to have been inflicted.

This power may be exercised so as to save Military Courts of Inquest.

The report shall be signed by such Police-officer and other persons, or by so many of them as concur therein, and shall be forthwith forwarded to the District Magistrate or the Sub-divisional Magistrate.

When there is any doubt regarding the cause of death, or when for any other reason the Police-officer considers it expedient so to do, he shall, subject to such rules as the Local Government may prescribe in this behalf, forward the body, with a view to its being examined, to the nearest Civil Surgeon, or other medical officer appointed in this behalf by the Local Government, if the state of the weather and the distance admit of its being so forwarded without risk of such putrefaction on the road as would render such examination useless.

In the territories respectively administered by the Governors of Fort St. George and Bombay in Council, investigations under this section may be made by the Head of the village, who shall then report the result to the nearest Magistrate authorized to hold inquests.

The following Magistrates are empowered to hold inquests; namely, any District Magistrate or Sub-divisional Magistrate, and any Magistrate specially empowered in this behalf by the Local Government or the District Magistrate.

175. An officer in charge of a Police-station may, by order in writing, summon two or more persons as aforesaid for the purpose of the said investigation, and any other person who appears to be acquainted with the facts of the case. Every person so summoned shall be bound to attend and to answer truly all questions other than questions the answers to which would have a tendency to expose him to a criminal charge, or to a penalty or forfeiture.

Power to summon persons.

If the facts do not disclose a cognizable offence to which section 170 applies, such persons shall not be required by the Police-officer to attend a Magistrate's Court.

176. When any person dies while in the custody of the police, the nearest Magistrate empowered to hold inquests shall, and in any other case mentioned in section 174, clauses (*a*), (*b*) and (*c*) any Magistrate so empowered may, hold an inquiry into the cause of death, either instead of, or in addition to, the investigation held by the Police-officer; and if he does so, he shall have all the powers in conducting it which he would have in holding an inquiry into an offence. The Magistrate holding such an inquiry shall record the evidence taken by him in connection therewith in any of the manners hereinafter prescribed, according to the circumstances of the case.

Inquiry by Magistrate into cause of death.

Whenever such Magistrate considers it expedient to make an examination of the dead body of any person who has been already interred, in order to discover the cause of his death, the Magistrate may cause the body to be disinterred and examined.

Power to disinter corpse.

PART VI.

PROCEEDINGS IN PROSECUTIONS.

CHAPTER XV.

OF THE JURISDICTION OF THE CRIMINAL COURTS IN INQUIRIES AND TRIALS.

A.—Place of Inquiry or Trial.

177. Every offence shall ordinarily be inquired into and tried by a Court within the local limits of whose jurisdiction it was committed.

Ordinary place of inquiry and trial.

178. Notwithstanding anything contained in section 177, the Local Government may direct that any cases or class of cases committed for trial in any district may be tried in any Sessions Division:

Power to order cases to be tried in different Sessions Divisions.

Provided that such direction be not repugnant to any direction previously issued under the twenty-fourth and twenty-fifth of Victoria, chapter 104, section 15, or under this Code, section 526.

Accused triable in district where act is done, or where consequence ensues.

179. When a person is accused of the commission of any offence by reason of anything which has been done, and of any consequence which has ensued, such offence may be inquired into or tried by a Court within the local limits of whose jurisdiction any such thing has been done, or any such consequence has ensued.

Illustrations.

(*a*) A is wounded within the local limits of the jurisdiction of Court X and dies within the local limits of the jurisdiction of Court Z. The offence of the culpable homicide of A may be inquired into and tried either by X or Z.

(*b*) A is wounded within the local limits of the jurisdiction of Court X, and is, during ten days within the local limits of the jurisdiction of Court Y, and during ten days more within the local limits of the jurisdiction of Court Z, unable in the local limits of the jurisdiction of either Court Y or Court Z to follow his ordinary pursuits. The offence of causing grievous hurt to A may be inquired into and tried by X, Y or Z.

(*c*) A is put in fear of injury within the local limits of the jurisdiction of Court X, and is thereby induced, within the local limits of the jurisdiction of Court Y, to deliver property to the person who put him in fear. The offence of extortion committed on A may be inquired into and tried either by X or Y.

Place of trial where act is offence by reason of relation to other offence.

180. When an act is an offence by reason of its relation to any other act which is also an offence, or which would be an offence if the doer were capable of committing an offence, a charge of the first-mentioned offence may be inquired into and tried by a Court within the local limits of whose jurisdiction either act was done.

Illustrations.

(*a*) A charge of abetment may be inquired into and tried either by the Court within the local limits of whose jurisdiction the abetment was committed, or by the Court within the local limits of whose jurisdiction the offence abetted was committed.

(*b*) A charge of receiving or retaining stolen goods may be inquired into and tried either by the Court within the local limits of whose jurisdiction the goods were stolen, or by any Court within the local limits of whose jurisdiction any of them were at any time dishonestly received or retained.

(*c*) A charge of wrongfully concealing a person known to have been kidnapped may be inquired into and tried by the Court within the local limits of whose jurisdiction the wrongful concealing, or by the Court within the local limits of whose jurisdiction the kidnapping, took place.

Being a thug or belonging to a gang of dacoits, escape from custody, &c.

181. The offence of being a thug, of being a thug and committing murder, of dacoity, of dacoity with murder, of having belonged to a gang of dacoits, or of having escaped from custody, may be inquired into and tried by a Court within the local limits of whose jurisdiction the person charged is.

Criminal misappropriation and criminal breach of trust.

The offence of criminal misappropriation or of criminal breach of trust may be inquired into and tried by a Court within the local limits of whose jurisdiction any part of the property which is the subject of the offence was received by the accused person, or the offence was committed.

Stealing.

The offence of stealing anything may be inquired into or tried by a Court within the local limits of whose jurisdiction such thing was stolen or was possessed by the thief or by any person who receives or retains the same knowing or having reason to believe it to be stolen.

Place of inquiry and trial where scene of offence is uncertain,

182. When it is uncertain in which of several local areas an offence was committed, or

or not in one district only ;

where an offence is committed partly in one local area and partly in another, or

or where offence is continuing,

where an offence is a continuing one, and continues to be committed in more local areas than one, or

or consists of several acts.

where it consists of several acts done in different local areas,

it may be inquired into and tried by a Court having jurisdiction over any of such local areas.

Offence committed on a journey.

183. An offence committed whilst the offender is in the course of performing a journey or voyage may be inquired into and tried by a Court through or into the local limits of whose jurisdiction the offender, or the person against whom, or the thing in respect of which, the offence was committed, passed in the course of that journey or voyage.

Offences against Railway, Telegraph, Post-office and Arms Acts.

184. All offences against the provisions of any law for the time being in force relating to Railways, Telegraphs, the Post-office or Arms and Ammunition may be inquired into and tried in a Presidency-town, whether the offence is stated to have been committed within such town or not: Provided that the offender and all the witnesses necessary for his prosecution are to be found within such town.

High Court to decide, in case of doubt, district where inquiry or trial shall take place.

185. Whenever any doubt arises as to the Court by which any offence should under the preceding provisions of this chapter be inquired into or tried, the High Court within the local limits of whose appellate criminal jurisdiction the offender actually is may decide by which Court the offence shall be inquired into or tried.

In British Burma, when the offender is a European British subject, the Recorder of Rangoon, and in all other cases the Judicial Commissioner, shall for the purposes of this section be deemed to be the High Court.

Power to issue summons or warrant for offence committed beyond local jurisdiction.

186. When a Presidency Magistrate, a District Magistrate, a Sub-divisional Magistrate or, if he is specially empowered in this behalf by the Local Government, a Magistrate of the first class, sees reason to believe that any person within the local limits of his jurisdiction has committed without such limits (whether within or without British India) an offence which cannot, under the provisions of sections 177 to 184 (both inclusive), or any other law for the time being in force, be inquired into or tried within such local limits, but is under

some law for the time being in force triable in British India, such Magistrate may inquire into the offence as if it had been committed within such local limits, and compel such person in manner hereinbefore provided to appear before him, and send him to the Magistrate having jurisdiction to inquire into or try such offence, or, if such offence is bailable, take a bond with or without sureties for his appearance before such Magistrate.

Act X, 1872, s. 174. Act IV, 1877, s. 55. Act XXIII, 1840, s. 7.

Magistrate's procedure on arrest.

When there are more Magistrates than one having such jurisdiction and the Magistrate acting under this section cannot satisfy himself as to the Magistrate to or before whom such person should be sent, or bound to appear, the case shall be reported for the orders of the High Court.

Act X, 1872, s. 175.

187. If the person has been arrested under a warrant issued under section 186 by a Magistrate other than a Presidency Magistrate or District Magistrate, such Magistrate shall send the person arrested to the District Magistrate to whom he is subordinate, unless the Magistrate having jurisdiction to inquire into or try such offence issues his warrant for the arrest of such person, in which case the person arrested shall be delivered to the Police-officer executing such warrant, or shall be sent to the Magistrate by whom such warrant was issued.

Procedure where warrant issued by Subordinate Magistrate.

If the offence which the person arrested is alleged or suspected to have committed is one which may be inquired into or tried by any Criminal Court in the same district other than that of the Magistrate acting under section 186, such Magistrate shall send such person to such Court.

Act XXI, 1879, s. 9.

188. When a European British subject commits an offence in the dominions of a Prince or State in India in alliance with Her Majesty, or

Liability of British subjects for offences committed out of British India.

when a Native Indian subject of Her Majesty commits an offence at any place beyond the limits of British India,

he may be dealt with in respect of such offence as if it had been committed at any place within British India at which he may be found:

Provided that no charge as to any such offence shall be inquired into in British India unless the Political Agent, if there be one, for the territory in which the offence is alleged to have been committed, certifies that, in his opinion, the charge ought to be inquired into in British India:

Political Agent to certify fitness of inquiry into charge.

Provided also that any proceedings taken against any person under this section which would be a bar to subsequent proceedings against such person for the same offence if such offence had been committed in British India shall be a bar to further proceedings against him under the Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act, 1879, in respect of the same offence in any territory beyond the limits of British India.

189. Whenever any such offence as is referred to in section 188 is being inquired into or tried, the Local Government may, if it thinks fit, direct that copies of depositions made or exhibits produced before the Political Agent or a judicial officer in or for the territory in which such offence is alleged to have been committed shall be received as evidence by the Court holding such inquiry or trial in any case in which such Court might issue a commission for taking evidence as to the matters to which such depositions or exhibits relate.

Power to direct copies of depositions and exhibits to be received in evidence.

190. In sections 188 and 189 the expression "Political Agent" means and includes—

Act 1879.

"Political Agent" defined.

(*a*) the principal officer representing the British Indian Government in any territory beyond the limits of British India:

(*b*) any officer in British India appointed by the Governor General in Council, or the Governor in Council of the Presidency of Fort St. George or Bombay, to exercise all or any of the powers of a Political Agent under the Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act, 1879, for any territory not forming part of British India.

B.—Conditions requisite for Initiation of Proceedings.

191. Except as hereinafter provided, any Presidency Magistrate, District Magistrate, Sub-divisional Magistrate, and any other Magistrate specially empowered in this behalf, may take cognizance of any offence—

Act I ss. (a), (c), par Act I ss.

Cognizance of offences by Magistrates.

(*a*) upon receiving a complaint of facts which constitute such offence;

(*b*) upon a police report of such facts;

(*c*) upon information received from any person other than a Police-officer, or upon his own knowledge or suspicion that such offence has been committed.

Act I ss. (a) pa Act I s. Act ss.

The Local Government, or the District Magistrate subject to the general or special orders of the Local Government, may empower any Magistrate to take cognizance under clause (*a*) or clause (*b*) of offences for which he may try or commit for trial.

The Local Government may empower any Magistrate of the first or second class to take cognizance under clause (*c*) of offences for which he may try or commit for trial.

Act ss.

192. Any District Magistrate or Sub-divisional Magistrate may transfer any case, of which he has taken cognizance, for inquiry or trial to any Magistrate subordinate to him.

Act s 1 2 Act s.

Transfer of cases by Magistrates.

Any District Magistrate may empower any Magistrate of the first class who has taken cognizance of any case, to transfer it for inquiry or trial to any other specified Magistrate in his District who is competent under this Code to try the accused or commit him for trial; and such Magistrate may dispose of the case accordingly.

Act s 2

193. Except as otherwise expressly provided by this Code or by any other law for the time being in force, no Court of Session shall take cognizance of any offence as a Court of original jurisdiction, unless the accused has been committed to it by a Magistrate duly empowered in that behalf.

Cognizance of offences by Courts of Session.

Additional Sessions Judges and Joint Sessions Judges shall try such cases only as the Local Government by general or special order directs them to try, or as the Sessions Judge of the Division makes over to them for trial.

Cases to be tried by Additional and Joint Sessions Judges;

Assistant Sessions Judges shall try such cases only as the Sessions Judge of the Division by general or special order makes over to them for trial.

by Assistant Sessions Judges.

194. The High Court may take cognizance of any offence upon a commitment made to it in manner hereinafter provided.

Cognizance of offences by High Court.

Nothing herein contained shall be deemed to affect the provisions of any letters patent granted under the twenty-fourth and twenty-fifth of Victoria, chapter 104.

195. No Court shall take cognizance—

(*a*) of any offence punishable under sections 172 to 188 (both inclusive) of the Indian Penal Code, except with the previous sanction, or on the complaint, of the public servant concerned, or of some public servant to whom he is subordinate;

Prosecution for contempts of lawful authority of public servants.

(*b*) of any offence punishable under section 193 194, 195, 196, 199, 200, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211 or 228 of the same Code, when such offence is committed in, or in relation to, any proceeding in any Court, except with the previous sanction, or on the complaint, of such Court, or of some other Court to which such Court is subordinate;

Prosecution for certain offences against public justice.

(*c*) of any offence described in section 463, or punishable under section 471, 475 or 476 of the same Code, when such offence has been committed by a party to any proceeding in any Court in respect of a document given in evidence in such proceeding, except with the previous sanction, or on the complaint, of such Court, or of some other Court to which such Court is subordinate.

Prosecution for certain offences relating to documents given in evidence.

The sanction referred to in this section may be expressed in general terms, and need not name the accused person; but it shall, so far as practicable, specify the Court or other place in which, and the occasion on which, the offence was committed.

Nature of sanction necessary.

When sanction is given in respect of any offence referred to in this section, the Court taking cognizance of the case may frame a charge of any other offence so referred to which is disclosed by the facts.

Any sanction given or refused under this section may be revoked or granted by any authority to which the authority giving or refusing it is subordinate; and no such sanction shall remain in force for more than six months from the date on which it was given.

For the purposes of this section every Court, other than a Court of Small Causes, shall be deemed to be subordinate only to the Court to which appeals from the former Court ordinarily lie.

The Courts of Small Causes in the Presidency-towns shall be deemed to be subordinate to the High Court, and every other Court of Small Causes shall be deemed to be subordinate to the Court of Session for the Sessions division within which such Court is situate.

196. No Court shall take cognizance of any offence punishable under Chapter VI of the Indian Penal Code, except section 127, or punishable under section 294A of the same Code, unless upon complaint made by order of, or under authority from, the Governor General in Council, the Local Government, or some officer empowered by the Governor General in Council in this behalf. Act X, 1872, s. 465. Act X, 1875, s. 131. Act IV, 1877, ss. 38, 46.

Prosecution for offences against the State.

197. When any Judge, or any public servant not removable from his office without the sanction of the Government of India or the Local Government, is accused as such Judge or public servant of any offence, no Court shall take cognizance of such offence, except with the previous sanction of the Government having power to order his removal, or of some officer empowered in this behalf by such Government, or of some Court or other authority to which such Judge or public servant is subordinate, and whose power to give such sanction has not been limited by such Government. Act X, 1872, s. 466, paras. 1, 2, 3 and 4. Act X, 1875, s. 132. Act IV, 1877, ss. 39, 46. 7 Bom. 63.

Prosecution of Judges and public servants.

Such Government may determine the person by whom, and the manner in which, the prosecution of such Judge or public servant is to be conducted, and may specify the Court before which the trial is to be held.

Power of Government as to prosecution.

198. No Court shall take cognizance of an offence falling under Chapter XIX or Chapter XXI of the Indian Penal Code or under sections 493 to 496 (both inclusive) of the same Code, except upon a complaint made by some person aggrieved by such offence. Act X, 1872, s. 142, para. 2. Act IV, 1877, s. 29.

Prosecution for breach of contract, defamation and offences against marriage.

199. No Court shall take cognizance of an offence under section 497 or section 498 of the Indian Penal Code, except upon a complaint made by the husband of the woman, or, in his absence, by some person who had care of such woman on his behalf at the time when such offence was committed. Act X, 1872, ss. 478, 479. Act IV, 1877, s. 45. See I O'Kin. 524.

Prosecution for adultery.

CHAPTER XVI.

Of Complaints to Magistrates.

200. A Magistrate taking cognizance of an offence on complaint shall at once examine the complainant upon oath, and the substance of the examination shall be reduced to writing and Act X, 1872, s. 144

Examination of complainant.

Commencement of Proceedings before Magistrates.

shall be signed by the complainant, and also by the Magistrate:

Act X, 1872, s. 44, para. 2.

Provided as follows—

(*a*) when the complaint is made in writing, nothing herein contained shall be deemed to require a Magistrate to examine the complainant before transferring the case under section 192:

Act IV, 1877, s. 30.

(*b*) where the Magistrate is a Presidency Magistrate, such examination may be on oath or not as the Magistrate in each case thinks fit, and need not be reduced to writing; but the Magistrate may, if he thinks fit, before the matter of the complaint is brought before him, require it to be reduced to writing:

Act X, 1872, s. 44, para. 2.

(*c*) when the case has been transferred under section 192 and the Magistrate so transferring it has already examined the complainant, the Magistrate to whom it is so transferred shall not be bound to re-examine the complainant.

Act X, 1872, s. 145.

201. If the complaint has been made in writing and the Magistrate is not competent to take cognizance of the case, he shall return the complaint for presentation to the proper tribunal with an endorsement to that effect.

Procedure by Magistrate not competent to take cognizance of the case.

Act X, 1872, s. 146.

202. If the Chief Presidency Magistrate, or any other Presidency Magistrate whom the Local Government may from time to time authorize in this behalf, or any Magistrate of the first or second class, sees reason to distrust the truth of a complaint of an offence of which he is authorized to take cognizance, he may, when the complainant has been examined, record his reasons for distrusting the truth of the complaint, and may then postpone the issue of process for compelling the attendance of the person complained against, and either inquire into the case himself or direct a previous local investigation to be made by any officer subordinate to such Magistrate or a Police-officer, or by such other person, not being a Magistrate or Police-officer, as he thinks fit, for the purpose of ascertaining the truth or falsehood of the complaint.

Postponement of issue of process.

If such investigation is made by some person not being a Magistrate or a Police-officer, he shall exercise all the powers conferred by this Code on an officer in charge of a Police-station, except that he shall not have power to arrest without warrant.

Act X, 1872, s. 147, para. 1.

Act IV, 1877, s. 32.

203. The Magistrate before whom a complaint is made or to whom it has been transferred may dismiss the complaint if, after examining the complainant and considering the result of the investigation (if any) made under section 202, there is in his judgment no sufficient ground for proceeding.

Dismissal of complaint.

CHAPTER XVII.

Of the Commencement of Proceedings before Magistrates.

Act X, 1872, ss. 147, para. 3, 148, para. 1, 149. Act XI, 1874, s. 1.

204. If in the opinion of a Magistrate taking cognizance of an offence there is sufficient ground for proceeding and the case appears to be one in which according to the fourth column of the second schedule a summons should issue in the first instance, he shall issue his summons for the attendance of the accused. If the case appears to be one in which according to that column a warrant should issue in the first instance, he may issue a warrant or, if he thinks fit, a summons, for causing the accused to be brought or to appear at a certain time before such Magistrate or some other Magistrate having jurisdiction.

Issue of process.

Nothing in this section shall be deemed to affect the provisions of section 90.

Act X, ss. 148, para. 2.

205. Whenever a Magistrate issues a summons, he may, if he sees reason so to do, dispense with the personal attendance of the accused, and permit him to appear by his pleader.

Act X, s. 151. Act IV, s. 37.

Magistrate may dispense with personal attendance of accused.

But the Magistrate inquiring into or trying the case may, in his discretion, at any stage of the proceedings, direct the personal attendance of the accused, and, if necessary, enforce such attendance in manner hereinbefore provided.

Act IV, s. 37.

CHAPTER XVIII.

Of Inquiry into Cases triable by the Court of Session or High Court.

Act X, s. 143 tended High C

206. Any Presidency Magistrate, District Magistrate, Sub-divisional Magistrate, Magistrate of the first class or any Magistrate empowered in this behalf by the Local Government may commit any person for trial to the Court of Session or High Court for any offence triable by such Court.

Power to commit for trial.

But save as herein otherwise provided, no person triable by the Court of Session shall be committed for trial to the High Court.

Act X, s. 189. Act IV, s. 81.

207. The following procedure shall be adopted in inquiries before Magistrates where the case is triable exclusively by a Court of Session or High Court or, in the opinion of the Magistrate, ought to be tried by such Court.

Procedure in inquiries preparatory to commitment.

Act X, s. 190 Act IV, s. 82.

208. The Magistrate shall, when the accused appears or is brought before him, proceed to hear the complainant (if any), and take in manner hereinafter provided all such evidence as may be produced in support of the prosecution or in behalf of the accused, or as may be called for by the Magistrate.

Taking of evidence produced.

Act X, ss. 35 1, 36 Act IV s. 8 2.

If the complainant or accused applies to the Magistrate to issue process to compel the attendance of any witness or the production of any document or other thing, the Magistrate shall issue such process unless, for reasons to be recorded, he deems it unnecessary to do so.

Process for production of further evidence.

Nothing in this section shall be deemed to require a Presidency Magistrate to record his reasons.

iry into es tri- ble by ourt of ion or h Court. X, 1872, 195. XI, 1874, 14. IV, 1877, 87, omit- ng the Ex- anations.

209. When the evidence referred to in section 208, paragraphs 1 and 2, has been taken, and he has examined the accused for the purpose of enabling him to explain any circumstances appearing in the evidence against him, such Magistrate shall, if he finds that there are not sufficient grounds for committing the accused person for trial, discharge him, unless it appears to the Magistrate that such person should be tried before himself or some other Magistrate, in which case he shall proceed accordingly.

When accused person to be discharged.

Nothing in this section shall be deemed to prevent a Magistrate from discharging the accused at any previous stage of the case if, for reasons to be recorded by such Magistrate, he considers the charge to be groundless.

X, 1872, 195, ulu. III, 5, 198. m. 1. IV, 1877, 88. IV, 1877, 89, omit- ng paras. and 4.

210. When, upon such evidence being taken and such examination (if any) being made, the Magistrate finds that there are sufficient grounds for committing the accused for trial, he shall frame a charge under his hand, declaring with what offence the accused is charged.

When charge is to be framed.

X, 1872, 199. X, 1875, 13. IV, 1877, 90.

As soon as the charge has been framed, it shall be read and explained to the accused and a copy thereof shall, if he so requires, be given to him free of cost.

Charge to be explained, and copy furnished, to accused.

X, 1872, 200, paras. and 3. IV, 1877, 91.

211. The accused shall be required at once to give in, orally or in writing, a list of the persons (if any) whom he wishes to be summoned to give evidence on his trial.

List of witnesses for defence on trial.

The Magistrate may in his discretion allow the accused to give in any further list of witnesses at a subsequent time; and nothing in this section shall be deemed to preclude the accused from giving, at any time before his trial before the High Court, to the Clerk of the Crown a further list of the persons whom he wishes to be summoned to give evidence on such trial.

Further list.

X, 1872, 200, s. 2. IV, 1877, 91.

212. The Magistrate may in his discretion summon and examine any witness named in any list given in to him under section 211.

Power of Magistrate to examine such witnesses.

X, 1872, 198, para. 200, para.

213. When the accused on being required to give in a list under section 211 has declined to do so, or when he has given in such list and the witnesses (if any) included therein whom the Magistrate desires to examine have been summoned and examined under section 212, the Magistrate may make an order committing the accused for trial by the High Court or the Court of Session (as the case may be), and (unless the Magistrate is a Presidency Magistrate) shall also record briefly the reasons for such commitment.

Order of commitment.

V, 1877, 89, para. 1.

214. If any person (not being an European British subject) is accused before a Magistrate other than a Presidency Magistrate of having committed an offence conjointly with an European British subject who is about to be committed for trial, or to be tried, before the High Court on a similar charge arising out of the same transaction, and the Magistrate finds that there are sufficient grounds for committing the accused for trial, he shall commit him to take his trial before the High Court, and not before the Court of Session.

Person charged outside Presidency-towns jointly with European British subject.

Act X, 1872, s. 197, omitting the Explanation.

215. A commitment once made under section 213 or 214 by a competent Magistrate can be quashed by the High Court only, and only on a point of law.

Quashing commitments under section 213 or 214.

Act X, 1872, s. 197, Explanation and last para.

216. When the accused has given in any list of witnesses under section 211 and has been committed for trial, the Magistrate shall summon such of the witnesses included in the list as have not appeared before himself, to appear before the Court to which the accused has been committed:

Summons to witnesses for defence when accused is committed.

Act X, 1872, s. 358. Act IV, 1877, s. 92.

Provided that where the accused has been committed to the High Court, the Magistrate may in his discretion leave such witnesses to be summoned by the Clerk of the Crown, and such witnesses may be summoned accordingly:

Provided also that if the Magistrate thinks that any witness is included in the list for the purpose of vexation or delay, or of defeating the ends of justice, the Magistrate may require the accused to satisfy him that there are reasonable grounds for believing that such witness is material, and if he is not so satisfied, may refuse to summon the witness (recording his reasons for such refusal), or may before summoning him require such sum to be deposited as such Magistrate thinks necessary to defray the expense of obtaining the attendance of the witness.

Refusal to summon unnecessary witness unless deposit made.

Act X, 1872, s. 359. I. L. R. 3 Cal. 582.

217. Complainants and witnesses for the prosecution and defence, whose attendance before the Court of Session or High Court is necessary, and who appear before the Magistrate, shall execute before him bonds binding themselves to be in attendance when called upon at the Court of Session or High Court, to prosecute or to give evidence, as the case may be.

Bond of complainants and witnesses.

Act X, 1872, s. 360. Act IV, 1877, s. 93.

If any complainant or witness refuses to attend before the Court of Session or High Court, or to execute the bond above directed, the Magistrate may detain him in custody until he executes such bond, or until his attendance at the Court of Session or High Court is required, when the Magistrate shall send him in custody to the Court of Session or High Court, as the case may be.

Detention in custody in case of refusal to attend or to execute bond.

Act X, 1872, s. 202, para. 1.

Commitment when to be notified.

218. When the accused is committed for trial, the Magistrate shall issue an order to such person as may be appointed by the Local Government in this behalf, notifying the commitment, and stating the offence in the same form as the charge, unless the Magistrate is satisfied that such person is already aware of the commitment and the form of the charge;

Act XI, 1874, s. 15.

Act X, 1872, s. 198, paras. 2, 3 and 4.

Charge, &c., to be forwarded to High Court or Court of Session.

and shall send the charge, the record of the inquiry and any weapon or other moveable thing which is to be produced in evidence to the Court of Session or (where the commitment is made to the High Court) to the Clerk of the Crown or other officer appointed in this behalf by the High Court.

Act X, 1872, s. 198, para. 4.

English translation to be forwarded to High Court.

When the commitment is made to the High Court and any part of the record is not in English, an English translation of such part shall be forwarded with the record.

Act X, 1872, s. 357, para. 2.

Act IV, 1877, s. 91, para. 4.

Power to summon supplementary witnesses.

219. The Magistrate may summon and examine supplementary witnesses after the commitment and before the commencement of the trial, and bind them over in manner hereinbefore provided to appear and give evidence.

Such examination shall, if possible, be taken in the presence of the accused, and, where the Magistrate is not a Presidency Magistrate, a copy of the evidence of such witnesses shall, if the accused so require, be given to him free of cost.

Act X, 1875, s. 26.

Act IV, 1877, s. 89, para. 3.

See sec. 541, *infra*.

Custody of accused pending trial.

220. Until and during the trial, the Magistrate shall, subject to the provisions of this Code regarding the taking of bail, commit the accused, by warrant, to custody.

CHAPTER XIX.

OF THE CHARGE.

See s. 554, *infra*.

Form of Charges.

Act X, 1872, s. 439, paras. 1 to 6.

Act IV, 1877, s. 94.

Charge to state offence.

221. Every charge under this Code shall state the offence with which the accused is charged.

Specific name of offence sufficient description.

If the law which creates the offence gives it any specific name, the offence may be described in the charge by that name only.

How stated where offence has no specific name.

If the law which creates the offence does not give it any specific name, so much of the definition of the offence must be stated as to give the accused notice of the matter with which he is charged.

The law and section of the law against which the offence is said to have been committed shall be mentioned in the charge.

What implied in charge.

The fact that the charge is made is equivalent to a statement that every legal condition required by law to constitute the offence charged was fulfilled in the particular case.

Language of charge.

In the Presidency-towns the charge shall be written in English; elsewhere it shall be written either in English or in the language of the Court.

Act X, s. 118.

Act X, s. 439, para.

Act IV, s. 94, para.

Previous conviction when to be set out.

If the accused has been previously convicted of any offence, and it is intended to prove such previous conviction for the purpose of affecting the punishment which the Court is competent to award, the fact, date and place of the previous conviction must be stated in the charge. If such statement is omitted, the Court may add it at any time before sentence is passed.

Illustrations.

Act X. s. 439. tration

Act IV, s. 94, tration

(*a*) A is charged with the murder of B.

This is equivalent to a statement that A's act fell within the definition of murder given in sections 299 and 300 of the Indian Penal Code; that it did not fall within any of the general exceptions of the same Code; and that it did not fall within any of the five exceptions to section 300, or that, if it did fall within Exception 1, one or other of the three provisos to that exception applied to it.

(*b*) A is charged, under section 326 of the Indian Penal Code, with voluntarily causing grievous hurt to B, by means of an instrument for shooting. This is equivalent to a statement that the case was not provided for by section 335 of the Indian Penal Code, and that the general exceptions did not apply to it.

(*c*) A is accused of murder, cheating, theft, extortion, adultery or criminal intimidation, or using a false property-mark. The charge may state that A committed murder, or cheating, or theft, or extortion, or adultery, or criminal intimidation, or that he used a false property-mark, without reference to the definitions of those crimes contained in the Indian Penal Code; but the sections under which the offence is punishable must, in each instance, be referred to in the charge.

(*d*) A is charged, under section 184 of the Indian Penal Code, with intentionally obstructing a sale of property offered for sale by the lawful authority of a public servant. The charge should be in those words.

Act X, s. 44 Act IV, s. 95.

Particulars as to time, place and person.

222. The charge shall contain such particulars as to the time and place of the alleged offence, and the person (if any) against whom, or the thing (if any) in respect of which, it was committed, as are reasonably sufficient to give the accused notice of the matter with which he is charged.

Act X, s. 44 Act IV, s. 96.

When manner of committing offence must be stated.

223. When the nature of the case is such that the particulars mentioned in sections 221 and 222 do not give the accused sufficient notice of the matter with which he is charged, the charge shall also contain such particulars of the manner in which the alleged offence was committed as will be sufficient for that purpose.

Illustrations.

(*a*) A is accused of the theft of a certain article at a certain time and place. The charge need not set out the manner in which the theft was effected.

(*b*) A is accused of cheating B at a given time and place. The charge must set out the manner in which A cheated B.

(*c*) A is accused of giving false evidence at a given time and place. The charge must set out that portion of the evidence given by A which is alleged to be false.

(*d*) A is accused of obstructing B, a public servant, in discharge of his public functions at a given time and place. The charge must set out the manner in which A obstructed B in the discharge of his functions.

(*e*) A is accused of the murder of B at a given time and place. The charge need not state the manner in which A murdered B.

(*f*) A is accused of disobeying a direction of the law with intent to save B from punishment. The charge must set out the disobedience charged and the law infringed.

XVIII, 32, s. 28.

224. In every charge words used in describing an offence shall be deemed to have been used in the sense attached to them respectively by the law under which such offence is punishable.

Words in charge taken in sense of law under which offence is punishable.

X, 1872, 443. X, 1875, 24. IV, 1877, 98.

225. No error in stating either the offence or the particulars required to be stated in the charge, and no omission to state the offence or those particulars, shall be regarded at any stage of the case as material, unless the accused was misled by such error or omission.

Effect of errors.

Illustrations.

(*a*) A is charged, under section 242 of the Indian Penal Code with "having been in possession of counterfeit coin, having known at the time when he became possessed thereof that such coin was counterfeit," the word "fraudulently" being omitted in the charge. Unless it appears that A was in fact misled by this omission, the error shall not be regarded as material.

(*b*) A is charged with cheating B, and the manner in which he cheated B is not set out in the charge, or is set out incorrectly. A defends himself, calls witnesses, and gives his own account of the transaction. The Court may infer from this that the omission to set out the manner of the cheating is not material.

(*c*) A is charged with cheating B, and the manner in which he cheated B is not set out in the charge. There were many transactions between A and B, and A had no means of knowing to which of them the charge referred, and offered no defence. The Court may infer from such facts that the omission to set out the manner of the cheating was, in this case, a material error.

(*d*) A is charged with the murder of Khoda Baksh on the 21st January. In fact, the murdered person's name was Haidar Baksh, and the date of the murder was the 20th January. A was never charged with any murder but one, and had heard the inquiry before the Magistrate, which referred exclusively to the case of Haidar Baksh. The Court may infer from these facts that A was not misled, and that the error in the charge was immaterial.

(*e*) A was charged with murdering Haidar Baksh on the 20th January and Khoda Baksh (who tried to arrest him for that murder) on the 21st January. When charged for the murder of Haidar Baksh, he was tried for the murder of Khoda Baksh. The witnesses present in his defence were witnesses in the case of Haidar Baksh. The Court may infer from this that A was misled, and that the error was material.

Act X, 1872, s. 446. Act X, 1875, ss. 7, 8.

226. When any person is committed for trial without a charge, or with an imperfect or erroneous charge, the Court, or, in the case of a High Court, the Clerk of the Crown, may frame a charge, or add to or otherwise alter the charge, as the case may be, having regard to the rules contained in this Code as to the form of charges.

Procedure on commitment without charge or with imperfect charge.

Act X, 1872, ss. 444, 445. Act X, 1875, ss. 9, 10. Act IV, 1877, ss. 99, 100.

227. Any Court may alter any charge at any time before judgment is pronounced, or, in the case of trials before the Court of Session or High Court, before the verdict of the jury is returned or the opinions of the assessors are expressed.

Court may alter charge.

Every such alteration shall be read and explained to the accused.

Act X, 1872, s. 447. Act X, 1875, s. 11. Act IV, 1877, s. 101.

228. If the charge framed or alteration made under either of the two last preceding sections is such that proceeding immediately with the trial is not likely, in the opinion of the Court, to prejudice the accused in his defence or the prosecutor in the conduct of the case, the Court may in its discretion, after such charge or alteration has been framed or made, proceed with the trial as if the new or altered charge had been the original charge.

When trial may proceed immediately after alteration.

Act X, 1872, s. 448. Act X, 1875, s. 12. Act IV, 1877, s. 102.

229. If the new or altered charge is such that proceeding immediately with the trial is likely, in the opinion of the Court, to prejudice the accused or the prosecutor as aforesaid, the Court may either direct a new trial or adjourn the trial for such period as may be necessary.

When new trial may be directed, or trial suspended.

Act X, 1872, s. 450. Act X, 1875, s. 16. Act IV, 1877, s. 104.

230. If the offence stated in the new or altered charge is one for the prosecution of which previous sanction is necessary, the case shall not be proceeded with until such sanction is obtained, unless sanction has been already obtained for a prosecution on the same facts as those on which the new or altered charge is founded.

Stay of proceedings if prosecution of offence in altered charge require previous sanction.

Act X, 1872, s. 449. Act X, 1875, s. 15, omitting during the trial. Act IV, 1877, s. 103.

231. Whenever a charge is altered by the Court after the commencement of the trial, the prosecutor and the accused shall be allowed to recall or re-summon, and examine with reference to such alteration, any witness who may have been examined.

Recall of witnesses when charge altered.

Act X, 1872, s. 451.

232. If any Appellate Court, or the High Court in the exercise of its powers of revision or of its powers under Chapter XXVII, is of opinion that any person convicted of an offence was misled in his defence by the absence of a charge or by an error in the charge, it shall direct a new trial to be had upon a charge framed in whatever manner it thinks fit.

Effect of material error.

If the Court is of opinion that the facts of the case are such that no valid charge could be pre-

ferred against the accused in respect of the facts proved, it shall quash the conviction.

Illustration.

Act XI, 1874, s. 40. A is convicted of an offence under section 196 of the Indian Penal Code, upon a charge which omits to state that he knew the evidence which he corruptly used or attempted to use as true or genuine was false or fabricated. If the Court thinks it probable that A had such knowledge, and that he was misled in his defence by the omission from the charge of the statement that he had it, it shall direct a new trial upon an amended charge; but if it appears probable from the proceedings that A had no such knowledge, it shall quash the conviction.

Joinder of Charges.

Act X, 1872, s. 452. Act X, 1875, s. 17. Act IV, 1877, s. 105. **233.** For every distinct offence of which any person is accused there shall be a separate charge, and every such charge shall be tried separately, except in the cases mentioned in sections 234, 235, 236 and 239.

Separate charges for distinct offences.

Illustration.

A is accused of a theft on one occasion, and of causing grievous hurt on another occasion. A must be separately charged and separately tried for the theft and the causing grievous hurt.

Act X, 1872, s. 453. Act X, 1875, s. 18. 1 O'Kin. 480. I. L. R., 3 Calc. 540. Act IV, 1877, s. 106; cf. 24 & 25 Vic., c. 96, s. 5, and 71 Archbold p. 59. **234.** When a person is accused of more offences than one of the same kind, committed within the space of twelve months from the first to the last of such offences, he may be charged with, and tried at one trial for, any number of them not exceeding three.

Three offences of same kind within year may be charged together.

Offences are of the same kind when they are punishable with the same amount of punishment under the same section of the Indian Penal Code, or of any special or local law.

Act X, 1872, s. 454, omitting Illustrations. (*e*), (*h*), (*i*) and (*k*). Act X, 1875, s. 19. Act IV, 1877, s. 107. I. Penal Code, sec. 33. **235.** I.—If, in one series of acts so connected together as to form the same transaction, more offences than one are committed by the same person, he may be charged with, and tried at one trial for, every such offence.

I.—Tried for more than one offence.

II.—If the acts alleged constitute an offence falling within two or more separate definitions of any law in force for the time being by which offences are defined or punished, the person accused of them may be charged with and tried at one trial for each of such offences.

II.—Offence falling within two definitions.

III.—If several acts, of which one or more than one would by itself or themselves constitute an offence, constitute when combined a different offence, the person accused of them may be charged with and tried at one trial for the offence constituted by such acts when combined, or for any offence constituted by any one, or more, of such acts.

III.—Acts constituting one offence, but constituting when combined a different offence.

Nothing contained in this section shall affect the Indian Penal Code, section 71.

Illustrations

to paragraph I—

(*a*) A rescues B, a person in lawful custody, and in so doing causes grievous hurt to C, a constable in whose custody B was. A may be charged with and tried for offences under sections 225 and 333 of the Indian Penal Code.

(*b*) A commits house-breaking by day with intent to commit adultery, and commits, in the house so entered, adultery with B's wife. A may be separately charged with, and convicted of, offences under sections 454 and 497 of the Indian Penal Code.

(*c*) A entices B, the wife of C, away from C, with intent to commit adultery with B, and then commits adultery with her. A may be separately charged with, and convicted of, offences under sections 498 and 497 of the Indian Penal Code.

(*d*) A has in his possession several seals knowing them to be counterfeit and intending to use them for the purpose of committing several forgeries punishable under section 466 of the Indian Penal Code. A may be separately charged with, and convicted of, the possession of each seal, under section 473 of the Indian Penal Code.

(*e*) With intent to cause injury to B, A institutes a criminal proceeding against him, knowing that there is no just or lawful ground for such proceeding; and also falsely accuses B of having committed an offence knowing that there is no just or lawful ground for such charge. A may be separately charged with, and convicted of, two offences under section 211 of the Indian Penal Code.

(*f*) A, with intent to cause injury to B, falsely accuses him of having committed an offence, knowing that there is no just or lawful ground for such charge. On the trial, A gives false evidence against B, intending thereby to cause B to be convicted of a capital offence. A may be separately charged with, and convicted of, offences under sections 211 and 194 of the Indian Penal Code.

(*g*) A, with six others, commits the offences of rioting, grievous hurt, and of assaulting a public servant endeavouring in the discharge of his duty as such to suppress the riot. A may be separately charged with, and convicted of, offences under sections 147 and 325 and 152 of the Indian Penal Code.

(*h*) A threatens B, C and D at the same time with injury to their persons with intent to cause alarm to them. A may be separately charged with, and convicted of, each of the three offences under section 506 of the Indian Penal Code.

The separate charges referred to in illustrations (*a*) to (*h*) respectively may be tried at the same time.

to paragraph II—

(*i*) A wrongfully strikes B with a cane. A may be separately charged with, and convicted of, offences under sections 352 and 323 of the Indian Penal Code.

(*j*) Several stolen sacks of corn are made over to A and B, who know they are stolen property, for the purpose of concealing them. A and B thereupon voluntarily assist each other to conceal the sacks at the bottom of a grain-pit. A and B may be separately charged with, and convicted of, offences under sections 411 and 414 of the Indian Penal Code.

(*k*) A exposes her child with the knowledge that she is thereby likely to cause its death. The child dies in consequence of such exposure. A may be separately charged with, and convicted of, offences under sections 317 and 304 of the Indian Penal Code.

(*l*) A dishonestly uses a forged document as genuine evidence, in order to convict B, a public servant, of an offence under section 167 of the Indian Penal Code. A may be separately charged with, and convicted of, offences under sections 471 (read with 466) and 196 of the same Code.

to paragraph III—

(*m*) A commits robbery on B, and, in doing so, voluntarily causes hurt to him. A may be separately charged with, and convicted of, offences under sections 323, 392 and 394 of the Indian Penal Code.

872, 875, 875, 875,

236. If a single act or series of acts is of such a nature that it is doubtful which of several offences the facts which can be proved will constitute, the accused may be charged with having committed all or any of such offences, and any number of such charges may be tried at once; or he may be charged in the alternative with having committed some one of the said offences.

Where it is doubtful what offence has been committed.

Illustration.

A is accused of an act which may amount to theft, or receiving stolen property, or criminal breach of trust or cheating. He may be charged with theft, receiving stolen property, criminal breach of trust and cheating, or he may be charged with having committed theft, or receiving stolen property, or criminal breach of trust, or cheating.

872, 875, 877,

237. If, in the case mentioned in section 236, the accused is charged with one offence, and it appears in evidence that he committed a different offence for which he might have been charged under the provisions of that section, he may be convicted of the offence which he is shown to have committed, although he was not charged with it.

When a person is charged with one offence, he can be convicted of another.

Illustration.

A is charged with theft. It appears that he committed the offence of criminal breach of trust, or that of receiving stolen goods. He may be convicted of criminal breach of trust, or of receiving stolen goods (as the case may be), though he was not charged with such offence.

872, 875, 877, 241, st, J.

238. When a person is charged with an offence consisting of several particulars, a combination of some only of which constitutes a complete minor offence, and such combination is proved but the remaining particulars are not proved, he may be convicted of the minor offence, though he was not charged with it.

When offence proved included in offence charged.

When a person is charged with an offence and facts are proved which reduce it to a minor offence, he may be convicted of the minor offence although he is not charged with it.

Nothing in this section shall be deemed to authorize a conviction of any offence referred to in section 198 or section 199 when no complaint has been made as required by that section.

Illustrations.

(*a*) A is charged, under section 407 of the Indian Penal Code, with criminal breach of trust in respect of property entrusted to him as a carrier. It appears that he did commit criminal breach of trust under section 406 in respect of the property, but that it was not entrusted to him as a carrier. He may be convicted of criminal breach of trust under section 406.

Cr. (*b*) A is charged under section 325 of the Indian Penal Code with causing grievous hurt. He proves that he acted on grave and sudden provocation. He may be convicted under section 335 of that Code.

239. When more persons than one are accused of the same offence, or of different offences committed in the same transaction, or when one person is accused of committing any offence, and another of abetment of, or attempt to commit, such offence, they may be charged and tried together or separately, as the Court thinks fit; and the provisions contained in the former part of this chapter shall apply to all such charges.

What persons may be charged jointly.

Act X, 1872, s. 458. Act X, 1875, s. 23. Act IV, 1877, s. 111.

Illustrations.

(*a*) A and B are accused of the same murder. A and B may be charged and tried together for the murder.

(*b*) A and B are accused of a robbery, in the course of which A commits a murder with which B has nothing to do. A and B may be tried together on a charge, charging both of them with the robbery, and A alone with the murder.

(*c*) A and B are both charged with a theft, and B is charged with two other thefts committed by him in the course of the same transaction. A and B may be both tried together on a charge, charging both with the one theft, and B alone with the two other thefts.

240. When more charges than one are made against the same person, and when a conviction has been had on one or more of them, the complainant, or the officer conducting the prosecution, may, with the consent of the Court, withdraw the remaining charge or charges, or the Court of its own accord may stay the inquiry into, or trial of, such charge or charges. Such withdrawal shall have the effect of an acquittal on such charge or charges, unless the conviction be set aside, in which case the said Court (subject to the order of the Court setting aside the conviction) may proceed with the inquiry into or trial of the charge or charges so withdrawn.

Withdrawal of remaining charges on conviction on one of several charges.

Act X, 1872, s. 459, omitting the first ten words "In trials before a Court of Session or High Court," and inserting "the complainant." Act X, 1875, s. 102. Act IV, 1877, s. 112. New.

CHAPTER XX.

Of the Trial of Summons-cases by Magistrates.

241. The following procedure shall be observed by Magistrates in the trial of summons-cases.

Procedure in summons-cases.

Act X, 1872, s. 203, para. 1. Act IV, 1877, s. 114.

242. When the accused appears or is brought before the Magistrate, the particulars of the offence of which he is accused shall be stated to him, and he shall be asked if he has any cause to show why he should not be convicted; but it shall not be necessary to frame a formal charge.

Substance of accusation to be stated.

Act X, 1872, ss. 203, para. 2, first clause, 206, para. 1. Act IV, 1877, s. 119.

243. If the accused admits that he has committed the offence of which he is accused, his admission shall be recorded as nearly as possible in the words used by him; and if he shows no sufficient cause why he should not be convicted, the Magistrate shall convict him accordingly.

Conviction on admission of truth of accusation.

Act IV, 1877, s. 120.

244. If the accused does not make such admission, the Magistrate shall proceed to hear the complainant (if any), and take all such evidence as

Procedure when no such admission is made.

Act X, 1872, s. 207. Act IV, 1877, s. 121.

Trial of Summons-cases by Magistrates.

may be produced in support of the prosecution, and also to hear the accused and take all such evidence as he produces in his defence.

Act X, 1872, s. 361. Act IV, 1877, s. 142.

The Magistrate may, if he thinks fit, on the application of the complainant or accused, issue process to compel the attendance of any witness or the production of any document or other thing.

The Magistrate may, before summoning any witness on such application, require that his reasonable expenses, incurred in attending for the purposes of the trial, be deposited in Court.

Act X, 1872, s. 211, paras. 1 and 2. Act IV, 1877, s. 126.

Acquittal.

245. If the Magistrate upon taking the evidence referred to in section 244 and such further evidence (if any) as he may, of his own motion, cause to be produced, and (if he thinks fit) examining the accused, finds the accused not guilty, he shall record an order of acquittal.

Sentence.

If he finds the accused guilty, he shall pass sentence upon him according to law.

Act X, 1872, s. 203, para. 2, second clause. Act IV, 1877, s. 117. Nelson, 206.

Finding not limited by complaint or summons.

246. A Magistrate may, under section 243 or section 245, convict the accused of any offence triable under this chapter which from the facts admitted or proved he appears to have committed, whatever may be the nature of the complaint or summons.

Act X, 1872, ss. 205, 208, para. 3, 212. Act IV, 1877, s. 118.

Non-appearance of complainant.

247. If the summons has been issued on complaint, and upon the day appointed for the appearance of the accused or any day subsequent thereto to which the hearing may be adjourned the complainant does not appear, the Magistrate shall, notwithstanding anything hereinbefore contained, acquit the accused, unless for some reason he thinks proper to adjourn the hearing of the case to some other day.

Act X, 1872, s. 210. Act IV, 1877, s. 125.

Withdrawal of complaint.

248. If a complainant, at any time before a final order is passed in any case under this chapter, satisfies the Magistrate that there are sufficient grounds for permitting him to withdraw his complaint, the Magistrate may permit him to withdraw the same, and shall thereupon acquit the accused.

New.

Power to stop proceedings when no complainant.

249. In any case instituted otherwise than upon complaint, a Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class, or, with the previous sanction of the District Magistrate, any other Magistrate, may, for reasons to be recorded by him, stop the proceedings at any stage without pronouncing any judgment either of acquittal or conviction, and may thereupon release the accused.

Act X, 1872, s. 209, paras. 1 and 2. Act IV, 1877, 242.

Frivolous or vexatious complaints.

250. If in any case instituted upon complaint a Magistrate acquits the accused under section 245 or section 247, and is of opinion that the complaint was frivolous or vexatious, he may, in his discretion, by his order of acquittal, direct the complainant to pay to the accused, or to each of the accused where there are more than one, such compensation, not exceeding fifty rupees, as the Magistrate thinks fit.

Recovery of compensation.

The sum so awarded shall be recoverable as if it were a fine: Provided that, if it cannot be realized, the imprisonment to be awarded shall be simple and for such term, not exceeding thirty days, as the Magistrate directs.

At the time of awarding compensation in any subsequent civil suit relating to the same matter, the Court shall take into account any sum paid or recovered as compensation under this section.

CHAPTER XXI.

OF THE TRIAL OF WARRANT-CASES BY MAGISTRATES.

Procedure in warrant-cases.

251. The following procedure shall be observed by Magistrates in the trial of warrant-cases.

Evidence for prosecution.

252. When the accused appears or is brought before a Magistrate, such Magistrate shall proceed to hear the complainant (if any) and take all such evidence as may be produced in support of the prosecution.

The Magistrate shall ascertain, from the complainant or otherwise, the names of any persons likely to be acquainted with the facts of the case and to be able to give evidence for the prosecution, and shall summon to give evidence before himself such of them as he thinks necessary.

Discharge of accused.

253. If upon taking all the evidence referred to in section 252, and such examination (if any) of the accused as the Magistrate thinks necessary, he finds that no case against the accused has been made out which if unrebutted would warrant his conviction, the Magistrate shall discharge him.

Nothing in this section shall be deemed to prevent a Magistrate from discharging the accused at any previous stage of the case if, for reasons to be recorded by such Magistrate, he considers the charge to be groundless.

Charge to be framed when offence appears proved.

254. If, when such evidence and examination have been taken, the Magistrate is of opinion that there is ground for presuming that the accused has committed an offence triable under this chapter, which such Magistrate is competent to try, and which, in his opinion, could be adequately punished by him, he shall frame in writing a charge against the accused.

Plea.

255. The charge shall then be read and explained to the accused, and he shall be asked whether he is guilty or has any defence to make.

If the accused pleads guilty, the Magistrate shall record the plea, and may in his discretion convict him thereon.

X, 1872, 218. IV, 1877, 121.

256. If the accused refuses to plead or does not plead, or claims to be tried, he shall be called upon to enter upon his defence and to produce his evidence, and shall, at any time while he is making his defence, be allowed to recall and cross-examine any witness for the prosecution present in the Court or its precincts.

Defence.

If the accused puts in any written statement, the Magistrate shall file it with the record.

X, 1872, 362, para. IV, 1877, 143, para. s. 252 and 98, *supra.*

257. If the accused applies to the Magistrate to issue any process for compelling the attendance of any witness (whether he has or has not been previously examined in the case) for the purposes of examination or cross-examination, or the production of any document or other thing, the Magistrate shall issue such process unless he considers that such application should be refused on the ground that it is made for the purpose of vexation or delay, or for defeating the ends of justice. Such ground shall be recorded by him in writing.

Process for compelling production of evidence at instance of accused.

The Magistrate may, before summoning any witness on such application, require that his reasonable expenses incurred in attending for the purposes of the trial be deposited in Court.

X, 1872, 220, omitting the Explanation. *infra*, s. 261. IV, 1877, 126, first cl.

258. If in any case under this chapter in which a charge has been framed the Magistrate finds the accused not guilty, he shall record an order of acquittal.

Acquittal.

If in any such case the Magistrate finds the accused guilty, he shall pass sentence upon him according to law.

Conviction.

X, 1872, 215, Expl. Contrast. IV, 1877, 118; but s. 133 same.

259. When the proceedings have been instituted upon complaint and upon any day fixed for the hearing of the case the complainant is absent and the offence may be lawfully compounded, the Magistrate may, in his discretion, notwithstanding anything hereinbefore contained, at any time before the charge has been framed, discharge the accused.

Absence of complainant.

CHAPTER XXII.

OF SUMMARY TRIALS.

X, 1872, 222, 223, rily.

260. Notwithstanding anything contained in this Code,

Power to try summa-

(1) the District Magistrate,

(2) any Magistrate of the first class specially empowered in this behalf by the Local Government, and

(3) any Bench of Magistrates invested with the powers of a Magistrate of the first class and specially empowered in this behalf by the Local Government may try in a summary way all or any of the following offences:—

, 3 Cal.,

(*a*) Offences not punishable with death, transportation, or imprisonment for a term exceeding six months;

(*b*) Offences relating to weights and measures, under sections 264, 265 and 266 of the Indian Penal Code;

(*c*) Hurt, under section 323 of the same Code;

(*d*) Theft, under section 379, 380 or 381 of the same Code, where the value of the property stolen does not exceed fifty rupees;

(*e*) Receiving or retaining stolen property, under section 411 of the same Code, where the value of such property does not exceed fifty rupees;

(*f*) Assisting in the concealment or disposal of stolen property, under section 414 of the same Code, where the value of such property does not exceed fifty rupees;

(*g*) Mischief, under section 427 of the same Code;

(*h*) House-trespass, under section 448 of the same Code;

(*i*) Insult with intent to provoke a breach of the peace, under section 504, and criminal intimidation, under section 506, of the same Code; Act XI, 1874, s. 17.

(*j*) Abetment of any of the foregoing offences;

(*k*) An attempt to commit any of the foregoing offences, when such attempt is an offence:

Provided that no case in which a District Magistrate exercises the special powers conferred by section 34 shall be tried in a summary way.

261. The Local Government may confer on any Bench of Magistrates invested with the powers of a Magistrate of the second or third class power to try summarily all or any of the following offences:— Act X, 1872, s. 225.

Power to invest Bench of Magistrates invested with less power.

(*a*) Offences against the Indian Penal Code, sections 277, 278, 279, 285, 286, 289, 290, 292, 293, 294, 323, 334, 336, 341, 352, 426 and 447;

(*b*) Offences against Municipal Acts, and the conservancy-clauses of Police Acts, punishable only with fine, or with imprisonment for a term not exceeding one month;

(*c*) Abetment of any of the foregoing offences; New.

(*d*) An attempt to commit any of the foregoing offences, when such attempt is an offence. New.

262. In trials under this chapter, the procedure prescribed for summons-cases shall be followed in summons-cases, and the procedure prescribed for warrant-cases shall be followed in warrant-cases, except as hereinafter mentioned. Act X, 1872, s. 226.

Procedure for summons and warrant-cases applicable.

No sentence of imprisonment for a term exceeding three months shall be passed in the case of any conviction under this chapter.

Limit of imprisonment.

263. In cases where no appeal lies, the Magistrate or Bench of Magistrates need not record the evidence of the witnesses or frame a formal charge; but he or they shall enter in such form as the Local Government may direct the following particulars:— Act X, 1872, s. 227.

Record in cases where there is no appeal.

(*a*) the serial number;

(*b*) the date of the commission of the offence;

(*c*) the date of the report or complaint;

(*d*) the name of the complainant (if any);

(*e*) the name, parentage and residence of the accused;

(*f*) the offence complained of and the offence (if any) proved, and in cases coming under (*d*), (*e*) or (*f*) of section 260 the value of the property in respect of which the offence has been committed.

(*g*) the plea of the accused and his examination (if any);

(*h*) the finding, and, in the case of a conviction, a brief statement of the reasons therefor;

(*i*) the sentence or other final order; and

(*j*) the date on which the proceedings terminated.

Act X, 1872, s. 228.

Record in appealable cases.

264. In every case tried summarily by a Magistrate or Bench in which an appeal lies, such Magistrate or Bench shall, before passing sentence, record a judgment embodying the substance of the evidence and also the particulars mentioned in section 263.

Such judgment shall be the only record in cases coming within this section.

Act X, 1872, s. 229.

Language of record and judgment.

265. Records made under section 263 and judgments recorded under section 264 shall be written by the presiding officer, either in English or in the language of the Court, or, if the Court to which such presiding officer is immediately subordinate so directs, in such officer's mother-tongue.

Act X, 1872, s. 230.

Bench may be authorized to employ clerk.

The Local Government may authorize any Bench of Magistrates empowered to try offences summarily to prepare the aforesaid record or judgment by means of an officer appointed in this behalf by the Court to which such Bench is immediately subordinate, and the record or judgment so prepared shall be signed by each member of such Bench present taking part in the proceedings.

CHAPTER XXIII.

Of Trials before High Courts and Courts of Session.

A.—Preliminary.

Act X, 1875, s. 3.

"High Court" defined.

266. In this chapter, except in section 307, the expression "High Court" means a High Court of Judicature established or to be established under the twenty-fourth and twenty-fifth of Victoria, chapter 104, and includes the Chief Court of the Panjáb, and such other Courts as the Governor General in Council may from time to time, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, declare to be High Courts for the purposes of this chapter.

Act X, 1875, s. 32.

Trials before High Court to be by jury.

267. All trials under this chapter before a High Court shall be by jury;

and, notwithstanding anything herein contained, in all criminal cases transferred to a High Court under this Code or under the Letters Patent of any High Court established under the twenty-fourth and twenty-fifth of Victoria, chapter 104, the trial may, if the High Court so direct, be by jury.

Act X, 1872, s. 232.

Trials before Sessions Court to be by jury or with assessors.

268. All trials before a Court of Session shall be either by jury, or with the aid of assessors.

Act X, 1872, s. 233, paras. 1 and 2.

Local Government may order trials before Court of Session to be by jury.

269. The Local Government may by order in the official Gazette direct that the trial of all offences, or of any particular class of offences, before any Court of Session, shall be by jury in any District, and from time to time revoke or alter such order.

When the accused is charged at the same trial with several offences of which some are and some are not triable by jury, he shall be tried by jury for all such offences.

Act X, 1872, s. 235.

Trial before Court of Session to be conducted by Public Prosecutor.

270. In every trial before a Court of Session, the prosecution shall be conducted by a Public Prosecutor.

B.—Commencement of Proceedings.

Act X, 1872, s. 237.

Commencement of trial.

271. When the Court is ready to commence the trial, the accused shall appear or be brought before it, and the charge shall be read out in Court and explained to him, and he shall be asked whether he is guilty of the offence charged, or claims to be tried.

Act X, 1872, ss. 28, 29.

If the accused pleads guilty, the plea shall be recorded, and he may be convicted thereon.

Act X, 1872, s. 73.

Plea of guilty.

Act X, 1872, s. 238.

272. If the accused refuses to, or does not, plead, or if he claims to be tried, the Court shall proceed to choose jurors or assessors as hereinafter directed and to try the case:

Act X, 1872, s. 30.

Refusal to plead or claim to be tried.

Act X, 1872, s. 265.

Provided that, subject to the right of objection hereinafter mentioned, the same jury may try, or the same assessors may aid in the trial of, as many accused persons successively as the Court thinks fit.

Act X, 1872, s. 34.

Trial by same jury or assessors of several offenders in succession.

Act X, 1872, s. 14.

273. In trials before the High Court when it appears to the High Court at any time before the commencement of the trial of the person charged, that any charge or any portion thereof is clearly unsustainable, the Judge may make on the charge an entry to that effect.

Entry on unsustainable charge.

Such entry shall have the effect of staying proceedings upon the charge or portion of the charge, as the case may be.

Effect of entry.

C.—Choosing a Jury.

Act X, 1872, s. 33.

274. In trials before the High Court the jury shall consist of nine persons.

Number of jury.

Act X, 1872, s. 236.

In trials by jury before the Court of Session, the jury shall consist of such uneven number not being less than three, or more than nine, as the Local Government, by order applicable to any particular district or to any particular class of offences in that district, may from time to time direct.

Act X, 1872, s. 241.

275. In a trial by jury, before the Court of Session, of a person not being an European or an American, a majority of the jury shall, if he so desires, consist of persons who are neither Europeans nor Americans.

Jury for trial of persons not Europeans or Americans before Court of Session.

Act X, 1872, s. 240.

276. The jurors shall be chosen by lot from the persons summoned to act as such, in such manner as the High Court may from time to time by rule direct:

Act X, 1872, s. 33.

Jurors to be chosen by lot.

As to practice in High Court, Bombay, see I. L. R., 1 Bom. 462.

Proviso.

Provided that—

1*st*, pending the issue under this section of rules for any Court, the practice now prevailing in such Court in respect to the choosing of jurors shall be followed;

Existing practice maintained.

2*nd*, in case of a deficiency of persons summoned, the number of jurors required may, with the leave of the Court, be chosen from such other persons as may be present; and

Persons not summoned when eligible.

3*rd*, in the Presidency-towns—

Trials before special jurors.

(*a*) if the accused person is charged with having committed an offence punishable with death, or

(*b*) if in any other case a Judge of the High Court so directs,

the jurors shall be chosen from the special jury list hereinafter prescribed.

277. As each juror is chosen, his name shall be called aloud, and upon his appearance, the accused shall be asked if he objects to be tried by such juror.

Names of jurors to be called.

Objection may then be taken to such juror by the accused or by the prosecutor, and the grounds of objection shall be stated:

Objection to jurors.

Provided that, in the High Court, objections without grounds stated shall be allowed to the number of eight on behalf of the Crown and eight on behalf of the person or all the persons charged.

Objection without grounds stated.

278. Any objection taken to a juror on any of the following grounds, if made out to the satisfaction of the Court, shall be allowed:—

Grounds of objection.

(*a*) some presumed or actual partiality in the juror;

(*b*) some personal ground, such as alienage, deficiency in the qualification required by any law or rule having the force of law for the time being in force, or being under the age of twenty-one or above the age of sixty years;

(*c*) his having by habit or religious vows relinquished all care of worldly affairs;

(*d*) his holding any office in or under the Court;

(*e*) his executing any duties of police or being entrusted with police-duties;

(*f*) his having been convicted of any offence which, in the opinion of the Court, renders him unfit to serve on the jury;

(*g*) inability to understand the language in which the evidence is given, or, when such evidence is interpreted, the language in which it is interpreted;

(*h*) any other circumstance which, in the opinion of the Court, renders him improper as a juror.

279. Every objection taken to a juror shall be decided by the Court, and such decision shall be recorded and be final.

Decision of objection.

If the objection is allowed, the place of such juror shall be supplied by any other juror attending in obedience to a summons and chosen in manner provided by section 276; or, if there is no such other juror present, then by any other person present in the Court whose name is on the list of jurors, or whom the Court considers a proper person to serve on the jury, provided that no objection to such juror or other person is taken under section 278 and allowed.

Supply of place of juror against whom objection allowed.

280. When the jurors have been chosen, they shall appoint one of their number to be foreman.

Foreman of jury.

The foreman shall preside in the debates of the jury, deliver the verdict of the jury, and ask any information from the Court that is required by the jury or any of the jurors.

If a majority of the jury do not, within such time as the Judge thinks reasonable, agree in the appointment of a foreman, he shall be appointed by the Court.

281. When the foreman has been appointed, the jurors shall be sworn under the Indian Oaths Act, 1873.

Swearing of jurors.

282. If, in the course of a trial by jury, at any time before the return of the verdict, any juror, from any sufficient cause, is prevented from attending throughout the trial, or if any juror absents himself, and it is not practicable to enforce his attendance, or if it appears that any juror is unable to understand the language in which the evidence is given, or, when such evidence is interpreted, the language in which it is interpreted, a new juror shall be added, or the jury shall be discharged and a new jury chosen.

Procedure when juror ceases to attend, &c.

In each of such cases the trial shall commence anew.

283. The Judge may also discharge the jury whenever the prisoner becomes incapable of remaining at the bar.

Discharge of jury in case of sickness of prisoner.

D.—Choosing Assessors.

284. When the trial is to be held with the aid of assessors, two or more shall be chosen, as the Judge thinks fit, from the persons summoned to act as such.

Assessors how chosen.

285. If, in the course of a trial with the aid of assessors, at any time prior to the finding, any assessor is, from any sufficient cause, prevented from attending throughout

Procedure when assessor is unable to attend.

the trial, or absents himself, and it is not practicable to enforce his attendance, the trial shall proceed with the aid of the other assessor or assessors.

If all the assessors are prevented from attending, or absent themselves, the proceedings shall be stayed, and a new trial shall be held with the aid of fresh assessors.

E.—Trial to Close of Cases for Prosecution and Defence.

Act X, 1872, s. 247. Act XI, 1874, s. 19. Act X, 1875, s. 59.

286. When the jurors or assessors have been chosen, the prosecutor shall open his case by reading from the Indian Penal Code or other law the description of the offence charged, and stating shortly by what evidence he expects to prove the guilt of the accused.

Opening case for prosecution.

The prosecutor shall then examine his witnesses.

Examination of witnesses.

Act X, 1872, s. 248. Act X, 1875, s. 60.

287. The examination of the accused duly recorded by or before the committing Magistrate shall be tendered by the prosecutor and read as evidence.

Examination of accused before Magistrate to be evidence.

Act X, 1872, s. 249. Act XI, 1874, s. 20. Act X, 1875, s. 75. 12 Ben. Appendix, 16, 17.

288. The evidence of a witness duly taken in the presence of the accused before the committing Magistrate may, in the discretion of the presiding Judge, if such witness is produced and examined, be treated as evidence in the case.

Evidence given at preliminary inquiry admissible.

The exercise of this discretion may be reviewed on appeal, 11 Bom. 282.

Act X, 1872, s. 251, paras. 1 and 2. Act X, 1875, s. 62.

289. When the examination of the witnesses for the prosecution and the examination (if any) of the accused is concluded, the accused shall be asked whether he means to adduce evidence.

Procedure after examination of witnesses for prosecution.

If he says that he does not, the prosecutor may sum up his case; and if the Court considers that there is no evidence that the accused committed the offence, it may then, in a case tried with the aid of assessors, record a finding, or, in a case tried by a jury, direct the jury to return a verdict, of not guilty.

In such case it is not necessary to ask the assessors their opinion.—I. L. R., 1 All., 610, n.

If the accused or any one of the accused (when there are several) says that he means to adduce evidence and the Court considers that there is no evidence that the accused committed the offence, the Court may then, in a case tried with the aid of assessors, record a finding, or, in a case tried by a jury, direct the jury to return a verdict, of not guilty.

If the accused, or any one of the accused (when there are several), says that he means to adduce evidence, and the Court considers that there is evidence that he committed the offence, or if, on his saying that he does not mean to adduce evidence, the prosecutor sums up his case and the Court considers that there is evidence that the accused committed the offence, the Court shall call on the accused to enter on his defence.

Act X, 1872, s. 251, para. 3. Act X, 1875, s. 62.

290. The accused or his pleader may then open his case, stating the facts or law on which he intends to rely, and making such comments as he thinks necessary on the evidence for the prosecution. He may then examine his witnesses (if any) and after their cross-examination and re-examination (if any) may sum up his case.

Defence.

291. The accused shall be allowed to examine any witness not previously named by him, if such witness is in attendance; but he shall not, except as provided in sections 211 and 231, be entitled of right to have any witness summoned, other than the witnesses named in the list delivered to the Magistrate by whom he was committed for trial.

Right of accused as to examination and summoning of witnesses.

Act X, 1872, s. 363. Act X, 1875, s. 85. Act IV, 1877, s. 91.

292. If the accused, or any of the accused, has stated, when asked under section 289, that he means to adduce evidence, the prosecutor shall be entitled to reply.

Prosecutor's right of reply.

Act X, 1872, s. 252. Act X, 1875, s. 63.

293. Whenever the Court thinks that the jury or assessors should view the place in which the offence charged is alleged to have been committed, or any other place in which any other transaction material to the trial is alleged to have occurred, the Court shall make an order to that effect, and the jury or assessors shall be conducted in a body, under the care of an officer of the Court, to such place, which shall be shown to them by a person appointed by the Court.

View by jury or assessors.

Act X, 1872, s. 253. Act X, 1875, s. 64. Taken from Livingston Art. 357.

Such officer shall not, except with the permission of the Court, suffer any other person to speak to, or hold any communication with, any of the jury or assessors, and, unless the Court otherwise directs, they shall, when the view is finished, be immediately conducted back into Court.

294. If a juror or assessor is personally acquainted with any relevant fact, it is his duty to inform the Judge that such is the case, whereupon he may be sworn, examined, cross-examined and re-examined in the same manner as any other witness.

When juror or assessor may be examined.

Act X, 1872, s. 258. Act X, 1875, s. 69.

295. If a trial is adjourned, the jury or assessors shall attend at the adjourned sitting, and at every subsequent sitting, until the conclusion of the trial.

Jury or assessors to attend at adjourned sitting.

Act X, 1872, s. 260. Act X, 1875, s. 67.

296. The High Court may from time to time make rules as to keeping the jury together during a trial before such Court lasting for more than one day, and, subject to such rules, the presiding Judge may order whether and in what manner the jurors shall be kept together under the charge of an officer of the Court, or whether they shall be allowed to return to their respective homes.

Locking-up jury.

Act X, 1872, s. 265.

F.—Conclusion of Trial in Cases tried by Jury.

297. In cases tried by jury, when the case for the defence, and the prosecutor's reply (if any) are concluded, the Court shall proceed to charge the jury, summing up the evidence for the prosecution and defence, and laying down the law by which the jury are to be guided.

Charge to jury.

Act X, 1872, s. 255, para. 1. Act X, 1875, s. 90.

298. In such cases, it is the duty of the Judge—

Duty of Judge.

Act X, 1872, s. 256. Act X, 1875, s. 91.

(*a*) to decide all questions of law arising in the course of the trial, and especially all questions as to the relevancy of facts which it is proposed to prove, the admissibility of evidence or the propriety of questions asked by or on behalf

of the parties, and, in his discretion, to prevent the production of inadmissible evidence, whether it is or is not objected to by the parties;

(*b*) to decide upon the meaning and construction of all documents given in evidence at the trial;

(*c*) to decide upon all matters of fact which it may be necessary to prove in order to enable evidence of particular matters to be given;

(*d*) to decide whether any question which arises is for himself or for the jury, and upon this point his decision shall bind the jurors.

The Judge may, if he thinks proper, in the course of his summing up, express to the jury his opinion upon any question of fact, or upon any question of mixed law and fact, relevant to the proceeding.

Illustrations.

(*a*) It is proposed to prove a statement made by a person not being a witness in the case on the ground that circumstances are proved which render evidence of such statement admissible.

It is for the Judge, and not for the jury, to decide whether the existence of those circumstances has been proved.

(*b*) It is proposed to give secondary evidence of a document the original of which is alleged to have been lost or destroyed.

It is the duty of the Judge to decide whether the original has been lost or destroyed.

Duty of jury.

299. It is the duty of the jury—

(*a*) to decide which view of the facts is true, and then to return the verdict which under such view ought, according to the direction of the Judge, to be returned;

(*b*) to determine the meaning of all technical terms (other than terms of law) and words used in an unusual sense which it may be necessary to determine, whether such words occur in documents or not;

(*c*) to decide all questions which according to law are to be deemed questions of fact;

(*d*) to decide whether general indefinite expressions do or do not apply to particular cases, unless such expressions refer to legal procedure, or unless their meaning is ascertained by law, in either of which cases it is the duty of the Judge to decide their meaning.

Illustrations.

(*a*) *A* is tried for the murder of *B*.

It is the duty of the Judge to explain to the jury the distinction between murder and culpable homicide, and to tell them under what views of the facts *A* ought to be convicted of murder, or of culpable homicide, or to be acquitted.

It is the duty of the jury to decide which view of the facts is true, and to return a verdict in accordance with the direction of the Judge, whether that direction is right or wrong, and whether they do or do not agree with it.

(*b*) The question is whether a person entertained a reasonable belief on a particular point,—whether work was done with reasonable skill or due diligence.

Each of these is a question for the jury.

Retirement to consider.

300. In cases tried by jury, after the Judge has finished his charge, the jury may retire to consider their verdict.

Except with the leave of the Court, no person other than a juror shall speak to, or hold any communication with, any member of such jury.

Delivery of verdict.

301. When the jury have considered their verdict, the foreman shall inform the Judge what is their verdict, or what is the verdict of a majority. Act X, 1872, s. 263, para 1. Act X, 1875, s. 94.

Procedure where jury differ.

302. If the jury are not unanimous, the Judge may require them to retire for further consideration. After such a period as the Judge considers reasonable, the jury may deliver their verdict, although they are not unanimous. Act X, 1872, s. 263, para. 3. Act X, 1875, s. 96. I. L. R., 6 Calc., 351 (where the jury are unanimous).

Verdict to be given on each charge.

Judge may question jury.

303. Unless otherwise ordered by the Court, the jury shall return a verdict on all the charges on which the accused is tried, and the Judge may ask them such questions as are necessary to ascertain what their verdict is. Act X, 1872, s. 263, para. 2. Act X, 1872, s. 95.

Questions and answers to be recorded.

Such questions and the answers to them shall be recorded. Act X, 1872, s. 263, para. 2, last sentence.

Amending verdict.

304. When by accident or mistake a wrong verdict is delivered, the jury may, before or immediately after it is recorded, amend the verdict, and it shall stand as ultimately amended. New. Dears. C. C. 229.

Verdict in High Court when to prevail.

305. When in a case tried before a High Court the jury are unanimous in their opinion, or when as many as six are of one opinion and the Judge agrees with them, the Judge shall give judgment in accordance with such opinion. Act X, 1875, ss. 97, 98.

When in any such case the jury are satisfied that they will not be unanimous, but six of them are of one opinion, the foreman shall so inform the Judge.

Discharge of jury in other cases.

If the Judge disagrees with the majority, he shall at once discharge the jury.

If there are not so many as six who agree in opinion, the Judge shall, after the lapse of such time as he thinks reasonable, discharge the jury.

Verdict in Sessions Court when to prevail.

306. When in a case tried before the Court of Session the Judge does not think it necessary to express disagreement with the verdict of the jurors or of a majority of the jurors, he shall give judgment accordingly. Act X, 1872, s. 263, para. 4.

If the accused is acquitted, the Judge shall record judgment of acquittal. If the accused is convicted, the Judge shall pass sentence on him according to law. Act XI, 1874, s. 21.

Procedure where Sessions Judge disagrees with verdict.

307. If in any such case the Sessions Judge disagrees with the verdict of the jurors, or of a majority of the jurors, on all or any of the charges on which the accused has been tried, so completely that he considers it necessary for the ends of justice to submit the case to the High Court, he shall submit the case accordingly, record- Act X, 1872, s. 263, paras. 5 and 6. Act XI, 1874, s. 21. I. L. R., 1 Bom., 10. The dissent must be I. L. R., 2 Bom., 526.

Trials before High Courts and Courts of Session.

ing the grounds of his opinion and, when the verdict is one of acquittal, stating the offence which he considers to have been committed.

I. L. R., 3 Calc., 628.

Whenever the Judge submits a case under this section, he shall not record judgment of acquittal or of conviction on any of the charges on which the accused has been tried, but he may either remand the accused to custody or admit him to bail.

See Markby, J., in I. L. R., 3 Calc., 192.

In dealing with the case so submitted the High Court may exercise any of the powers which it may exercise on an appeal; but it may acquit or convict the accused of any offence of which the jury could have convicted him upon the charge framed and placed before it; and, if it convicts him, may pass such sentence as might have been passed by the Court of Session.

G.—Re-trial of Accused after Discharge of Jury.

Act X, 1875, s. 100.

308. Whenever the jury is discharged, the accused shall be detained in custody or on bail (as the case may be), and shall be tried by another jury, unless the Judge considers that he should not be re-tried, in which case the Judge shall make an entry to that effect on the charge, and such entry shall operate as an acquittal.

Re-trial of accused after discharge of jury.

H.—Conclusion of Trial in Cases tried with Assessors.

Act X, 1872, ss. 255, para. 1, 261, 262.

309. When, in a case tried with the aid of assessors, the case for the defence and the prosecutor's reply (if any) are concluded, the Court may sum up the evidence for the prosecution and defence, and shall then require each of the assessors to state his opinion orally, and shall record such opinion.

Delivery of opinions of assessors.

The Judge shall then give judgment; but in doing so shall not be bound to conform to the opinions of the assessors.

Judgment.

If the accused is convicted, the Judge shall pass sentence on him according to law.

I.—Procedure in Case of Previous Conviction.

New.

310. In the case of a trial by jury or with the aid of assessors, where the accused is charged with an offence committed after a previous conviction, for any offence, the procedure laid down in sections 271, 286, 305, 306 and 309 shall be modified as follows:—

Procedure in case of previous conviction.

(*a*) The part of the charge stating the previous conviction shall not be read out in Court, nor shall the accused be asked whether he has been previously convicted as alleged in the charge, unless and until he has either pleaded guilty to, or been convicted of, the subsequent offence.

(*b*) If he pleads guilty to, or is convicted of, the subsequent offence, he shall then be asked whether he has been previously convicted as alleged in the charge.

(*c*) If he answers that he has been so previously convicted the Judge may proceed to pass sentence on him accordingly; but, if he denies that he has been so previously convicted, or refuses to, or does not, answer such question, the jury or the Court and the assessors (as the case may be) shall then inquire concerning such previous conviction, and in such case (where the trial is by jury) it shall not be necessary to swear the jurors again.

J.—List of Jurors for High Court, and summoning Jurors for that Court.

311. In each Presidency-town, the jurors' book for the year current when this Code comes into force shall be taken as containing a correct list of persons liable to serve as jurors under this chapter;

Jurors' book.

and those persons whose names are entered in the said book as being liable to serve on special juries only shall be deemed to be persons privileged and liable to serve only as special jurors under this chapter during the year for which the said list has been prepared.

312. The names of not more than two hundred persons shall at any one time be entered in the special jurors' list.

Number of special jurors.

313. The Clerk of the Crown shall, before the first day of April in each year, and subject to such rules as the High Court from time to time prescribes, prepare—

Lists of common and special jurors.

(*a*) a list of all persons liable to serve as common jurors; and

(*b*) a list of persons liable to serve as special jurors only.

Regard shall be had, in the preparation of the latter list, to the property, character and education of the persons whose names are entered therein.

No person shall be entitled to have his name entered in the special jurors' list merely because he may have been entered in the special jurors' list for a previous year.

The Governor General in Council in the case of the High Court at Calcutta, and, in the case of other High Courts, the Local Government, may exempt any salaried officer of Government from serving as a juror.

The Clerk of the Crown shall, subject to such rules as aforesaid, have full discretion to prepare the said lists as seems to him to be proper, and there shall be no appeal from, or review of, his decision.

Discretion of officer preparing lists.

314. Preliminary lists of persons liable to serve as common jurors and as special jurors, respectively, signed by the Clerk of the Crown, shall be published once in the local official Gazette before the fifteenth day of April next after their preparation.

Publication of preliminary lists.

Revised lists of persons liable to serve as common jurors and special jurors, respectively, signed as aforesaid, shall be published once in the local official Gazette before the first day of May next after their preparation.

Copies of the said lists shall be affixed to some conspicuous part of the Court-house.

315. Out of the persons named in the revised lists aforesaid, there shall be summoned for each sessions in each Presidency-town at least twenty-seven of those who are liable to serve

Number of jurors to be summoned in Presidency-town.

on special juries, and fifty-four of those who are liable to serve on common juries.

No person shall be so summoned more than once in six months unless the number cannot be made up without him.

Supplementary summons.

If, during the continuance of any sessions, it appears that the number of persons so summoned is not sufficient, such number as may be necessary of other persons liable to serve as aforesaid shall be summoned for such sessions.

, 1875, 316. Whenever a High Court has given notice of its intention to hold sittings at any place outside the Presidency-towns for the exercise of its original criminal jurisdiction, the Court of Session at such place shall, subject to any direction which may be given by the High Court, summon a sufficient number of jurors from its own list in the manner hereinafter prescribed for summoning jurors to the Court of Session.

Summoning jurors outside the Presidency-towns.

, 1875, 317. In addition to the persons so summoned as jurors, the said Court of Session shall, if it think needful, after communication with the Commanding Officer, cause to be summoned such number of commissioned and non-commissioned officers in Her Majesty's Army resident within ten miles of its place of sitting, as the Court considers to be necessary to make up the juries required for the trial of persons charged with offences before the High Court as aforesaid.

Military jurors.

All officers so summoned shall be liable to serve on such juries notwithstanding anything contained in this Code; but no such officer shall be summoned whom his Commanding Officer desires to have excused on the ground of urgent military duty, or for any other special military reason.

X, 1875, 318. Any person summoned under section 315, 316 or 317, who without lawful excuse fails to attend as required by the summons, or who, having attended, departs without having obtained the permission of the Judge, or fails to attend after an adjournment of the Court after being ordered to attend, shall be deemed guilty of a contempt and be liable by order of the Judge to such fine as he thinks fit; and, in default of payment of such fine, to imprisonment in the civil jail until the fine is paid.

Failure of jurors to attend.

K.—List of Jurors and Assessors for Court of Session, and summoning Jurors and Assessors for that Court.

X, 1872, 319. All male persons between the ages of twenty-one and sixty shall, except as next hereinafter mentioned, be liable to serve as jurors or assessors at any trial held within the District in which they reside.

Liability to serve as jurors or assessors.

X, 1872, 320. The following persons are exempt from liability to serve as jurors or assessors, namely :—

Exemptions.

(*a*) Officers in civil employ superior in rank to a District Magistrate;

(*b*) Judges;

(*c*) Commissioners and Collectors of Revenue or Customs;

(*d*) Persons engaged in the Preventive Service in the Customs Department;

(*e*) Persons engaged in the collection of the revenue whom the Collector thinks fit to exempt on the ground of official duty;

(*f*) Persons actually officiating as priests or ministers of their respective religions;

(*g*) Persons in Her Majesty's Army, except when, by any law in force for the time being, they are specially made liable to serve as jurors or assessors;

(*h*) Surgeons and others who openly and constantly practise the medical profession;

(*i*) Persons employed in the Post-office and Telegraph Departments;

(*j*) Persons exempted by the Local Government from liability to serve as jurors or assessors, and persons exempted from personal appearance in Court under the provisions of the Code of Civil Procedure, sections 640 and 641.

Act X, 1872, s. 400. 321. The Sessions Judge and the Collector of the District, or such other officer as the Local Government appoints in this behalf, shall prepare and make out in alphabetical order a list of persons liable to serve as jurors or assessors and qualified in the judgment of the Sessions Judge and Collector or other officer as aforesaid to serve as such, and not likely to be successfully objected to under section 278, clauses (*b*) to (*h*), both inclusive.

List of jurors and assessors.

The list shall contain the name, place of abode and quality or business of every such person; and if the person is an European or an American, the list shall mention the race to which he belongs.

Act X, 1872, s. 401, para. 1. 322. Copies of such list shall be stuck up in the office of the Collector or other officer as aforesaid, and in the Court-houses of the District Magistrate and of the District Court, and in some conspicuous place in the town or towns in or near which the persons named in the list reside.

Publication of list.

Act X, 1872, s. 401, para. 2. 323. To every such copy shall be subjoined a notice stating that objections to the list will be heard and determined by the Sessions Judge and Collector or other officer as aforesaid, at the Sessions Court-house, and at a time to be mentioned in the notice.

Objections to list.

Act X, 1872, s. 402. 324. For the hearing of such objections, the Sessions Judge shall sit with the Collector or other officer as aforesaid, and shall, at the time and place mentioned in the notice, revise the list and hear the objections (if any) of persons interested in the amendment thereof, and shall strike out the name of any person not suitable in their judgment to serve as a juror or as an assessor, or who may establish his right to any exemption from service given by section 320, and insert the name of any person omitted from the list whom they deem qualified for such service.

Revision of list.

In the event of a difference of opinion between the Collector or other officer as aforesaid and the Sessions Judge, the name of the proposed juror or assessor shall be omitted from the list.

A copy of the revised list shall be signed by the Sessions Judge and Collector or other officer as aforesaid and sent to the Court of Session.

Any order of the Sessions Judge and Collector or other officer as aforesaid in preparing and revising the list shall be final.

Any exemption not claimed under this section shall be deemed to be waived until the list is next revised.

Act X, 1872, s. 403.

325. The list so prepared and revised, shall be again revised once in every year.

Annual revision of list.

The list so revised shall be deemed a new list, and shall be subject to all the rules hereinbefore contained as to the list originally prepared.

Act X, 1872, s. 407.

326. The Sessions Judge shall ordinarily, three days at least before the day which he may from time to time fix for holding the sessions, send a letter to the District Magistrate requesting him to summon as many persons named in the said revised list as seem to the Judge to be needed for trials by jury and trials with the aid of assessors at the said sessions, the number to be summoned not being less than double the number required for any such trial.

District Magistrate to summon jurors and assessors.

The names of the persons to be summoned shall be drawn by lot in open Court, excluding those on the revised list who have served within six months, unless the number cannot be made up without them; and the names so drawn shall be specified in the said letter.

Act X, 1872, s. 410.

327. The Court of Session may direct jurors or assessors to be summoned at other periods than the period specified in section 326, when the number of trials before the Court renders the attendance of one set of jurors or assessors for a whole session oppressive, or whenever for other reasons such direction is found to be necessary.

Power to summon another set of jurors or assessors.

Act X, 1872, s. 409, para. 1.

328. Every summons to a juror or assessor shall be in writing, and shall require his attendance as a juror or assessor, as the case may be, at a time and place to be therein specified.

Form and service of summons.

Act X, 1872, s. 411.

329. If any person summoned to serve as a juror or assessor be in the service of Government or of a Railway Company, the Court to serve in which he is so summoned may excuse his attendance if it appear, on the representation of the head of the office in which he is employed, that he cannot serve as a juror or assessor, as the case may be, without inconvenience to the public.

When Government or Railway servant may be excused.

Act X, 1872, s. 412.

330. The Court of Session may for reasonable cause excuse any juror or assessor from attendance at any particular session.

Court may excuse attendance of juror or assessor.

Act X, 1872, s. 413.

331. At each session, the said Court shall cause to be made a list of the names of those who have attended as jurors and assessors at such session.

List of jurors and assessors attending.

Such list shall be kept with the list of the jurors and assessors as revised under section 324.

A reference shall be made in the margin of the said revised list to each of the names which are mentioned in the list prepared under this section.

Act X, 18 s. 414.

332. Any person summoned to attend as a juror or as an assessor who, without lawful excuse, fails to attend as required by the summons, or who, having attended, departs without having obtained the permission of the Court, or fails to attend after an adjournment of the Court after being ordered to attend, shall be liable, by order of the Court of Session, to a fine not exceeding one hundred rupees.

Penalty for non-attendance of juror or assessor.

Such fine shall be levied by the District Magistrate by attachment and sale of any moveable property belonging to such juror or assessor within the local limits of the jurisdiction of the Court making the order.

In default of recovery of the fine by such attachment and sale, such juror or assessor may by order of the Court of Session be imprisoned in the civil jail for the term of fifteen days, unless such fine is paid before the end of the said term.

L.—Special Provisions for High Courts.

Act X, s. 146. Cf. s. *supra*.

333. At any stage of any trial before a High Court under this Code before the return of the verdict, the Advocate General may, if he thinks fit, inform the Court on behalf of Her Majesty that he will not further prosecute the defendant upon the charge; and thereupon all proceedings on such charge against the defendant shall be stayed, and he shall be discharged of and from the same. But such discharge shall not amount to an acquittal unless the presiding Judge otherwise directs.

Power of Advocate General to stay prosecution.

Act X s. 4.

334. For the exercise of its original criminal jurisdiction, every High Court shall hold sittings on such days and at such convenient intervals as the Chief Justice of such Court from time to time appoints.

Time of holding sittings.

Act X s. 5.

335. The High Court shall hold its sittings at the place at which it now holds them, or at such other place (if any) as the Governor General in Council in the case of the High Court at Fort William, and as the Local Government in the case of the other High Courts, may direct.

Place of holding sittings.

But it may from time to time, in the case of the High Court at Fort William with the consent of the Governor General in Council, and in all other cases with the consent of the Local Government, hold sittings at such other places within the local limits of its appellate jurisdiction as the High Court appoints.

Such officer as the Chief Justice directs shall give notice beforehand in the local official Gazette of all sittings intended to be held for the exercise of

Notice of sittings.

the original criminal jurisdiction of the High Court.

336. The High Court may direct that all European British subjects and persons liable to be tried by it under section 214, who have been committed for trial by it within certain specified districts or during certain specified periods of the year, shall be tried at the ordinary place of sitting of the Court,

Place of trial of European British subjects.

or direct that they shall be tried at a particular place named.

CHAPTER XXIV.

GENERAL PROVISIONS AS TO INQUIRIES AND TRIALS.

337. In the case of any offence triable exclusively by the Court of Session or High Court the District Magistrate, a Presidency Magistrate, any Magistrate of the first class inquiring into the offence, or, with the sanction of the District Magistrate, any other Magistrate, may, with the view of obtaining the evidence of any person supposed to have been directly or indirectly concerned in, or privy to, the offence under inquiry, tender a pardon to such person on condition of his making a full and true disclosure of the whole of the circumstances within his knowledge relative to such offence, and to every other person concerned, whether as principal or abettor, in the commission thereof.

Tender of pardon to accomplice.

Every person accepting a tender under this section shall be examined as a witness in the case.

Such person, if not on bail, shall be detained in custody until the termination of the trial by the Court of Session or High Court, as the case may be.

Every Magistrate, other than a Presidency Magistrate, who tenders a pardon under this section, shall record his reasons for so doing; and when any Magistrate has made such tender and examined the person to whom it has been made, he shall not try the case himself although the offence which the accused appears to have committed may be triable by such Magistrate.

338. At any time after commitment, but before judgment is passed, the Court to which the commitment is made may, with the view of obtaining on the trial the evidence of any person supposed to have been directly or indirectly concerned in, or privy to, any such offence, tender, or order the committing Magistrate or the District Magistrate to tender, a pardon on the same condition to such person.

Power to direct tender of pardon.

339. Where a pardon has been tendered under section 337 or 338, and any person who has accepted such tender has, either by wilfully concealing anything essential or by giving false evidence, not complied with the condition on which the tender was made, he may be tried for the offence in respect of which the pardon was so tendered, or for any other offence of which he appears to have been guilty in connection with the same matter.

Commitment of person to whom pardon has been tendered.

The statement made by a person under pardon may be given in evidence against him when the pardon has been withdrawn under this section.

No prosecution for the offence of giving false evidence in respect of such statement shall be entertained without the sanction of the High Court.

340. Every person accused before any Criminal Court may of right be defended by a pleader.

Right of accused to be defended.

341. If the accused, though not insane, cannot be made to understand the proceedings, the Court may proceed with the inquiry or trial; and in the case of a Court other than a High Court, if such inquiry results in a commitment, or if such trial results in a conviction, the proceedings shall be forwarded to the High Court with a report of the circumstances of the case, and the High Court shall pass thereon such order as it thinks fit.

Procedure where accused does not understand proceedings.

342. For the purpose of enabling the accused to explain any circumstances appearing in the evidence against him, the Court may, at any stage of any inquiry or trial, without previously warning the accused, put such questions to him as the Court considers necessary, and shall, for the purpose aforesaid, question him generally on the case after the witnesses for the prosecution have been examined, and before he is called on for his defence.

Power to examine the accused.

The accused shall not render himself liable to punishment by refusing to answer such questions, or by giving false answers to them; but the Court and the jury (if any) may draw such inference from such refusal or answers as it thinks just.

The answers given by the accused may be taken into consideration in such inquiry or trial, and put in evidence for or against him in any other inquiry into, or trial for, any other offence which such answer may tend to show he has committed.

No oath shall be administered to the accused.

343. Except as provided in sections 337 and 338, no influence, by means of any promise or threat or otherwise, shall be used to an accused person to induce him to disclose or withhold any matter within his knowledge.

No influence to be used to induce disclosures.

Act X, 1872, s. 186, paras. 1 and 2. Act XI, 1874, s. 13. Act X, 1875, s. 31. Act IV, 1877, s. 130.

Act X, 1872, s. 186, para. 3. Act X, 1875, s. 130. Act IV, 1877, s. 131.

Act X, 1872, ss. 193, para. 1, 250, 342. Act X, 1875, s. 61. Act IV, 1877, ss. 5, 148. 6 Calc., 521. 1 O'Kin. 436.

Act X, 1872, ss. 193, para. 2, 343; see Act I, 1872, s. 114, Ill. (h).

Act X, 1872, s. 193, Expln.

Act X, 1872, s. 345.

Act X, 1872, s. 344. Act IV, 1877, s. 149.

Act X, 1872, s. 349. Act X, 1875, s. 78. Act IV, 1877, s. 151. 7 Calc., 66.

Act X, 1872, ss. 194, para. 1 and Expln., 208, para. 1, 219, 264. Act X, 1875, s. 66. Act IV, 1877, ss. 86, 124. 11 & 12 Vic., c. 42, s. 21.

344. If, from the absence of a witness or any other reasonable cause, it becomes necessary or advisable to postpone the commencement of, or adjourn, any inquiry or trial, the Court may, by order in writing, stating the reasons therefor, from time to time postpone or adjourn the same on such terms as it thinks fit, for such time as it considers reasonable, and by a warrant remand the accused if in custody :

Power to postpone or adjourn proceedings.

Remand.

Provided that no Magistrate shall remand an accused person to custody under this section for a term exceeding fifteen days at a time.

Every order made under this section by a Court other than a High Court shall be in writing signed by the presiding Judge or Magistrate.

EXPLANATION.— If sufficient evidence has been obtained to raise a suspicion that the accused may have committed an offence, and it appears likely that further evidence may be obtained by a remand, this is a reasonable cause for a remand.

Reasonable cause for remand.

Act X, 1872, s. 188. Act X, 1875, s. 151. Act IV, 1877, s. 133. Compare N. Y. Crim. Proc. Code, s. 731.

345. The offences punishable under the sections of the Indian Penal Code described in the first two columns of the Table next following may be compounded by the persons mentioned in the third column of that Table :—

Compounding of offences.

Offence.	Sections of Indian Penal Code applicable.	Person by whom offence may be compounded.
Uttering words &c., with deliberate intent to wound the religious feelings of any person.	298	The person whose religious feelings are intended to be wounded.
Causing hurt ...	323, 334	The person to whom the hurt is caused.
Wrongfully restraining or confining any person.	341, 342	The person restrained or confined.
Assault or use of criminal force.	352, 355, 358	The person assaulted or to whom criminal force is used.
Unlawful compulsory labour.	374	The person compelled to labour.
Mischief, when the only loss or damage caused is loss or damage to a private person.	426, 427	The person to whom the loss or damage is caused.
Criminal trespass ...	447	The person in possession of the property trespassed upon.
House-trespass ...	448	
Criminal Breach of Contract of service.	490, 491, 492	The person with whom the offender has contracted.
Adultery ...	497	The husband of the woman.
Enticing or taking away or detaining with a criminal intent a married woman ...	498	
Defamation ...	500	The person defamed.
Printing or engraving matter knowing it to be defamatory ...	501	
Sale of printed or engraved substance containing defamatory matter, knowing it to contain such matter ...	502	
Insult intended to provoke a breach of the peace ...	504	The person insulted.
Criminal Intimidation, except when the offence is punishable with imprisonment for seven years ...	506	The person intimidated.

The offence of voluntarily causing hurt, voluntarily causing grievous hurt, causing hurt by an act which endangers life, or causing grievous hurt by an act which endangers life, punishable under section 324, section 335, section 337, or section 338 of the Indian Penal Code may, with the permission of the Court before which any prosecution for such offence is pending, be compounded by the person to whom the hurt has been caused.

When any offence is compoundable under this section, the abetment of such offence or an attempt to commit such offence (when such attempt is itself an offence) may be compounded in like manner.

When the person who would otherwise be competent to compound an offence under this section is a minor, an idiot or a lunatic, any person competent to contract on his behalf may compound such offence.

The composition of an offence under this section shall have the effect of an acquittal of the accused.

No offence not mentioned in this section shall be compounded.

346. If, in the course of an inquiry or trial before a Magistrate in any district outside the Presidency-towns, the evidence appears to him to warrant a presumption that the case is one which should be tried or committed for trial by some other Magistrate in such district, he shall stay proceedings and submit the case, with a brief report explaining its nature, to any Magistrate to whom he is subordinate, or to such other Magistrate, having jurisdiction, as the District Magistrate directs.

Procedure of provincial Magistrate in cases which he cannot dispose of.

The Magistrate to whom the case is submitted may, if so empowered, either try the case himself, or refer it to any Magistrate subordinate to him having jurisdiction, or commit the accused for trial.

347. If in any inquiry before a Magistrate, or in any trial before a Magistrate before signing judgment, it appears to him at any stage of the proceedings that the case is one which ought to be tried by the Court of Session or High Court, and if he is empowered to commit for trial, he shall stop further proceedings and commit the accused under the provisions hereinbefore contained.

Procedure when after commencement of inquiry or trial Magistrate finds case should be committed.

If such Magistrate is not empowered to commit for trial, he shall proceed under section 346.

348. Whoever, having been convicted of an offence punishable under Chapter XII or XVII of the Indian Penal Code with imprisonment for a term of three years or upwards, is again accused of any offence punishable under either of those chapters with imprisonment for a term of three years or upwards, shall ordinarily, if the Magistrate before whom he is accused considers him an habitual offender, be committed to the Court of Session or High Court, as the case may be; or, in districts in which the District Magistrate has been invested with powers under section 30, placed on his trial before such Magistrate.

Trial of persons previously convicted of offences against coinage, stamp-law and property.

349. Whenever a Magistrate of the second or third class, having jurisdiction, is of opinion after hearing the evidence for the prosecution and the accused that the accused is guilty, and that he ought to receive a punishment different in kind from, or more severe than, that which such Magistrate is empowered to inflict, or that he ought to be required to execute a bond under section 106, he may record the opinion and submit his proceedings, and forward the accused to the District Magistrate or Sub-divisional Magistrate to whom he is subordinate.

Procedure when Magistrate cannot pass sentence sufficiently severe.

The Magistrate to whom the proceedings are submitted may, if he thinks fit, examine the parties and recall and examine any witness who has already given evidence in the case; and may call for and take any further evidence, and shall pass such judgment, sentence or order in the case as he thinks fit, and as is according to law: Provided that he shall not inflict a punishment more severe than he is empowered to inflict under sections 32 and 33.

350. Whenever any Magistrate, after having heard the whole or any part of the evidence in an inquiry or trial, ceases to exercise jurisdiction therein, and is succeeded by another Magistrate who has and who exercises such jurisdiction, the Magistrate so succeeding may act on the evidence so recorded by his predecessor, or partly recorded by his predecessor and partly recorded by himself; or he may re-summon the witnesses and re-commence the inquiry or trial:

Conviction or commitment on evidence partly recorded by one Magistrate and partly by another.

Provided as follows:—

(*a*) In any trial the accused may, when the second Magistrate commences his proceedings, demand that the witnesses or any of them be re-summoned and re-heard:

(*b*) The High Court, or, in cases tried by Magistrates subordinate to the District Magistrate, the District Magistrate, may, whether there be an appeal or not, set aside any conviction passed on evidence not wholly recorded by the Magistrate before whom the conviction was had, if such Court or District Magistrate is of opinion that the accused has been materially prejudiced thereby; and may order a new inquiry or trial.

Nothing in this section applies to cases in which proceedings have been stayed under section 346.

351. Any person attending a Criminal Court, although not under arrest or upon a summons, may be detained by such Court for the purpose of examination, for any offence of which such Court can take cognizance and which, from the evidence, he may appear to have committed; and may be proceeded against as though he had been arrested or summoned.

Detention of offenders attending Court.

When the detention takes place in the course of an inquiry under Chapter XVIII, or after a trial has been begun, the proceedings in respect of such person shall be commenced afresh and the witnesses re-heard.

352. The place in which any Criminal Court is held for the purpose of inquiring into or trying any offence shall be deemed an open Court, to which the public generally may have access, so far as the same can conveniently contain them:

Courts to be open.

Provided that the presiding Judge or Magistrate may, if he thinks fit, order at any stage of any inquiry into, or trial of, any particular case

that the public generally, or any particular person, shall not have access to, or be or remain in, the room or building used by the Court.

CHAPTER XXV.

Of the Mode of taking and recording Evidence in Inquiries and Trials.

Act X, 1872, s. 191, para. 1. Act IV, 1878, s. 83, para. 1.

Evidence to be taken in presence of accused.

353. Except as otherwise expressly provided, all evidence taken under Chapters XVIII, XX, XXI, XXII and XXIII shall be taken in the presence of the accused, or, when his personal attendance is dispensed with, in presence of his pleader.

Act X, 1872, s. 332.

Manner of recording evidence outside Presidency-towns.

354. In inquiries and trials (other than summary trials) under this Code by or before a Magistrate (other than a Presidency Magistrate) or Sessions Judge, the evidence of the witnesses shall be recorded in the following manner.

Act X, 1872, ss. 222, 333.

Record in summons-cases, and in trials of certain offences by first and second class Magistrates.

355. In summons-cases tried before a Magistrate, other than a Presidency Magistrate, and in cases of the offences mentioned in section 260, clauses (*b*) to (*k*), both inclusive, when tried by a Magistrate of the first or second class, the Magistrate shall make a memorandum of the substance of the evidence of each witness as the examination of the witness proceeds.

Such memorandum shall be written and signed by the Magistrate with his own hand, and shall form part of the record.

If the Magistrate is prevented from making a memorandum as above required, he shall record the reason of his inability to do so, and shall cause such memorandum to be made in writing from his dictation in open Court, and shall sign the same; and such memorandum shall form part of the record.

Act X, 1872, s. 334. XI B. L. R. Appx. p. 5.

Record in other cases outside Presidency-towns.

356. In all other trials before Courts of Session and Magistrates (other than Presidency Magistrates) and in all inquiries under Chapters XII and XVIII, the evidence of each witness shall be taken down in writing in the language of the Court, by the Magistrate or Sessions Judge, or in his presence and hearing and under his personal direction and superintendence, and shall be signed by the Magistrate or Sessions Judge.

No exception of cases in which no appeal lies. 11 Ben. Appx. 6.

Evidence given in English.

When the evidence of such witness is given in English, the Magistrate or Sessions Judge may take it down in that language with his own hand, and, unless the accused is familiar with English, or the language of the Court is English, an authenticated translation of such evidence in the language of the Court shall form part of the record.

Memorandum when evidence not taken down by the Magistrate or Judge himself.

In cases in which the evidence is not taken down in writing by the Magistrate or Sessions Judge, he shall, as the examination of each witness proceeds, make a memorandum of the substance of what such witness deposes; and such memorandum shall be written and signed by the Magistrate or Sessions Judge with his own hand, and shall form part of the record.

If the Magistrate or Sessions Judge is prevented from making a memorandum as above required, he shall record the reason of his inability to make it.

Act X, 1 s. 333.

Language of record of evidence.

357. The Local Government may direct that in any district or part of a district, or in proceedings before any Court of Session, or before any Magistrate or class of Magistrates, the evidence of each witness shall in the cases referred to in section 356 be taken down by the Sessions Judge or Magistrate with his own hand and in his mother-tongue, unless he is prevented by any sufficient reason from taking down the evidence of any witness, in which case he shall record the reason of his inability to do so, and shall cause the evidence to be taken down in writing from his dictation in open Court.

The evidence so taken down shall be signed by the Sessions Judge or Magistrate, and shall form part of the record:

Provided that the Local Government may direct the Sessions Judge or Magistrate to take down the evidence in the English language, or in the language of the Court, although such language is not his mother-tongue.

Act X, s. 336

Option to Magistrate in cases under section 355.

358. In cases of the kind mentioned in section 355, the Magistrate may, if he thinks fit, take down the evidence of any witness in the manner provided in section 356, or, if within the local limits of the jurisdiction of such Magistrate the Local Government has made the order referred to in section 357, in the manner provided in the same section.

Act X, s. 33

Mode of recording evidence under section 356 or 357.

359. Evidence taken under section 356 or 357 shall not ordinarily be taken down in the form of question and answer, but in the form of a narrative.

The Magistrate or Sessions Judge may in his discretion take down, or cause to be taken down, any particular question and answer.

Act X s. 33

Procedure in regard to such evidence when completed.

360. As the evidence of each witness taken under section 356 or 357 is completed, it shall be read over to him in the presence of

the accused, if in attendance, or of his pleader, if he appears by pleader, and shall, if necessary, be corrected.

If the witness deny the correctness of any part of the evidence when the same is read over to him, the Magistrate or Sessions Judge may, instead of correcting the evidence, make a memorandum thereon of the objection made to it by the witness, and shall add such remarks as he thinks necessary.

If the evidence be taken down in a language different from that in which it has been given, and the witness does not understand the language in which it is taken down, the evidence so taken down shall be interpreted to him in the language in which it was given, or in a language which he understands.

Act X, 1872, s. 340.

361. Whenever any evidence is given in a language not understood by the accused and he is present in person, it shall be interpreted to him in open Court in a language understood by him.

Interpretation of evidence to accused or his pleader.

If he appears by pleader and the evidence is given in a language other than the language of the Court, and not understood by the pleader, it shall be interpreted to such pleader in that language.

When documents are put in for the purpose of formal proof, it shall be in the discretion of the Court to interpret as much thereof as appears necessary.

Act X, 1872, s. 335. Act IV, 1877, s. 115.

362. In every case in which a Presidency Magistrate imposes a fine exceeding two hundred rupees, or imprisonment for a term exceeding six months, he shall either take down the evidence of the witnesses with his own hand, or cause it to be taken down in writing from his dictation in open Court. All evidence so taken down shall be signed by the Magistrate and shall be part of the record.

Record of evidence in Presidency Magistrates' Courts.

Act X, 1872, s. 338. Act IV, 1877, s. 115.

Evidence so taken down shall ordinarily be recorded in the form of a narrative, but the Magistrate may in his discretion take down, or cause to be taken down, any particular question or answer.

Sentences passed under section 35 on the same occasion shall, for the purposes of this section, be considered as one sentence.

Act X, 1872, s. 341.

363. When a Sessions Judge or Magistrate has recorded the evidence of a witness he shall also record such remarks (if any) as he thinks material respecting the demeanour of such witness whilst under examination.

Remarks respecting demeanour of witness.

Act X, 1872, s. 346, paras. 1, 2, 3 and 4. Act IV, 1877, ss. 84, 123.

364. Whenever the accused is examined by any Magistrate or by any Court other than a High Court established by Royal Charter or the Chief Court of the Panjáb, the whole of such examination, including every question put to him and every answer given by him, shall be recorded in full, in the language in which he is examined, or, if that is not practicable, in the language of the Court or English; and such record shall be shown or read to him, or if he does not understand the language in which it is written, shall be interpreted to him in a language which he understands, and he shall be at liberty to explain or add to his answers.

Examination of accused how recorded.

When the whole is made conformable to what he declares is the truth, the record shall be signed by the accused and the Magistrate or Judge of such Court, and such Magistrate or Judge shall certify under his own hand that the examination was taken in his presence and hearing, and that the record contains a full and true account of the statement made by the accused.

In cases in which the examination of the accused is not recorded by the Magistrate or Judge himself, he shall be bound, unless he is a Presidency Magistrate, as the examination proceeds, to make a memorandum thereof in the language of the Court or in English, if he is sufficiently acquainted with the latter language; and such memorandum shall be written and signed by the Magistrate or Judge with his own hand, and shall be annexed to the record. If the Magistrate or Judge is unable to make a memorandum as above required, he shall record the reason of such inability.

Nothing in this section shall be deemed to apply to the examination of an accused person under section 263.

Act X, 1875, s. 68, including Chief Court.

365. Every High Court established by Royal Charter and the Chief Court of the Panjáb may from time to time by general rule prescribe the manner in which evidence shall be taken down in cases coming before the Court, and the Judges of such Court shall take down the evidence or the substance thereof in accordance with the rule (if any) so prescribed.

Record of evidence in High Court.

CHAPTER XXVI.

OF THE JUDGMENT.

Act VIII, 1859, s. 183. Act X, 1872, ss. 211, para. 3, 462.

366. The judgment in every trial in any Criminal Court of original jurisdiction shall be pronounced in open Court either immediately or at some subsequent time of which due notice shall be given to the parties or their pleaders; and the accused shall, if in custody, be brought up, or if not in custody shall be required to attend, to hear judgment delivered, except where his personal attendance during the trial has been dispensed with and the sentence is one of fine only, in which case it may be pronounced in the presence of his pleader.

Mode of delivering judgment.

Act X, 1872, s. 463. Cf. Act X, 1877, s. 200.

367. Every such judgment shall, except as otherwise expressly provided by this Code, be written by the presiding officer of the Court in the language of the Court, or in English; and shall contain the point or points for determination, the decision thereon, and the

Language of judgment.

Act X, 1872, s. 464, para. 1. Cf. Act VIII, 1859, s. 189.

Contents of judgment.

reasons for the decision; and shall be dated and signed by the presiding officer in open Court at the time of pronouncing it.

Act X, 1872, ss. 461, cl. 1, 464, para 1.

It shall specify the offence (if any) of which, and the section of the Indian Penal Code or other law under which, the accused is convicted, and the punishment to which he is sentenced.

Act X, 1872, s. 461, cl. 2.

When the conviction is under the Indian Penal Code, and it is doubtful under which of two sections, or under which of two parts of the same section, of that Code the offence falls, the Court shall distinctly express the same, and pass judgment in the alternative.

Judgment in alternative.

If it be a judgment of acquittal, it shall state the offence of which the accused is acquitted and direct that he be set at liberty.

Act X, 1872, s. 287, para. 2.

If the accused is convicted of an offence punishable with death, and the Court sentences him to any punishment other than death, the Court shall in its judgment state the reason why sentence of death was not passed:

Act X, 1872, ss. 255, last para., 464, para. 4.

Provided that, in trials by jury, the Court need not write a judgment, but the Court of Session shall record the heads of the charge to the jury.

Act X, 1872, s. 321. Act X, 1875, s. 113.

368. When any person is sentenced to death, the sentence shall direct that he be hanged by the neck till he is dead.

Sentence of death.

Act X, 1872, s. 319.

No sentence of transportation shall specify the place to which the person sentenced is to be transported.

Sentence of transportation.

Act X, 1872, s. 464, para. 1 second sentence.

369. No Court other than a High Court when it has signed its judgment shall alter or review the same, except as provided in section 395 or to correct a clerical error.

Court not to alter judgment.

Act IV, 1877, s. 114.

370. Instead of recording a judgment in manner hereinbefore provided, a Presidency Magistrate shall record the following particulars:—

Presidency Magistrate's judgment.

(*a*) the serial number of the case;

(*b*) the date of the commission of the offence;

(*c*) the name of the complainant (if any);

(*d*) the name of the accused person, and (except in the case of an European British subject) his parentage and residence;

(*e*) the offence complained of or proved;

(*f*) the plea of the accused and his examination (if any);

(*g*) the final order;

(*h*) the date of such order; and

Act IV, 1877, s. 126.

(*i*) in all cases in which the Magistrate inflicts imprisonment, or fine exceeding two hundred rupees, or both, a brief statement of the reasons for the conviction.

Act XI, 1874, s. 41, para. 1.

371. The judgment shall be explained to the accused, and on his application a copy of the judgment, or, when he so desires, a translation in his own language, if practicable, or in the language of the Court, shall be given to him without delay. Such copy shall, in any case other than a summons-case, be given free of cost.

Judgment to be explained and copy given to accused.

In trials by jury in a Court of Session, a copy of the heads of the charge to the jury shall, on the application of the accused, be given to him without delay and free of cost.

When the accused is sentenced to death by a Sessions Judge, such Judge shall further inform him of the period within which, if he wishes to appeal, his appeal should be preferred.

Act XI, 1874, s. 22.

Case of person sentenced to death.

372. The original judgment shall be filed with the record of proceedings, and where the original is recorded in a different language from that of the Court, and the accused so requires, a translation thereof into the language of the Court shall be added to such record.

Act X, 1872, s 464, para 3.

Judgment when to be translated.

373. In cases tried by the Court of Session, the Court shall forward a copy of its finding and sentence (if any) to the District Magistrate within the local limits of whose jurisdiction the trial was held.

Act X, 18 s. 302, pa 1.

Court of Session to send copy of finding and sentence to District Magistrate.

CHAPTER XXVII.

OF THE SUBMISSION OF SENTENCES FOR CONFIRMATION.

374. When the Court of Session passes sentence of death, the proceedings shall be submitted to the High Court, and the sentence shall not be executed unless it is confirmed by the High Court.

Act X, 187 s. 287, para.

Sentence of death to be submitted by Court of Session.

375. If when such proceedings are submitted the High Court thinks that a further inquiry should be made into, or additional evidence taken upon, any point bearing upon the guilt or innocence of the convicted person, it may make such inquiry or take such evidence itself or direct it to be made or taken by the Court of Session.

Act X, 187 s. 289.

Power to direct further inquiry to be made or additional evidence to be taken.

Such inquiry shall not be made nor shall such evidence be taken in the presence of jurors or assessors, and, unless the High Court otherwise directs, the presence of the convicted person may be dispensed with when the same is made or taken.

The result of such inquiry and the evidence when it is not made or taken by the High Court shall be certified to such Court.

376. In any case submitted under section 374, whether tried with the aid of assessors or by jury, the High Court—

Act X, 1 s. 288.

Power of High Court to confirm sentence or annul conviction.

(*a*) may confirm the sentence, or pass any other sentence warranted by law, or

(*b*) may annul the conviction, and convict the accused of any offence of which the Sessions Court might have convicted him, or order a new trial on the same or an amended charge, or

(*c*) may acquit the accused person:

bmission Sentences for Con- rmation.

Provided that no order of confirmation shall be made under this section until the period allowed for preferring an appeal has expired, or, if an appeal is presented within such period, until such appeal is disposed of.

X, 1872, 290.

377. In every case so submitted, the confirmation of the sentence or any new sentence or order passed by the High Court, shall, when such Court consists of two or more Judges, be made, passed, and signed by at least two of them.

Confirmation or new sentence to be signed by two Judges.

X, 1872, 271 B. XI, 1874, 22.)

378. When any such case is heard before a Bench of Judges and such Judges are equally divided in opinion, the case, with their opinions thereon, shall be laid before another Judge, and such Judge, after such examination and hearing as he thinks fit, shall deliver his opinion, and the judgment or order shall follow such opinion.

Procedure in case of difference of opinion.

X, 1872, s. 1, para. 1.

379. In cases submitted by the Court of Session to the High Court for the confirmation of a sentence of death, the proper officer of the High Court shall, without delay, after the order of confirmation or other order has been made by the High Court, send a copy of the order, under the seal of the High Court, and attested with his official signature, to the Court of Session.

Procedure in cases submitted to High Court for confirmation.

X, 1872, 18, 36. XI, 1874,

380. When a sentence passed by an Assistant Sessions Judge or by a District Magistrate acting under section 34 is submitted to a Sessions Judge for confirmation, such Sessions Judge—

Confirmation of sentence of Assistant Sessions Judge or Magistrate acting under section 34.

, 4 Bom., .

(*a*) may confirm the sentence, or pass any other sentence which the lower Court might have passed; or

(*b*) may annul the conviction, and convict the accused of any offence of which the lower Court might have convicted him, or order a new trial on the same or an amended charge; or

(*c*) may acquit the accused; or

(*d*) if he thinks further inquiry or additional evidence upon any point bearing upon the guilt or innocence of the accused to be necessary, he may make such inquiry or take such evidence himself or direct such inquiry or evidence to be made or taken.

Unless the Sessions Court otherwise directs the presence of the convicted person may be dispensed with when such inquiry is made or evidence taken; and when the sentence has been submitted by an Assistant Sessions Judge, such inquiry shall not be made nor shall such evidence be taken in the presence of jurors or assessors.

The result of such evidence shall be certified to the Sessions Court.

Execution.

CHAPTER XXVIII.

OF EXECUTION.

381. When a sentence of death passed by a Court of Session is submitted to the High Court for confirmation, such Court of Session shall, on receiving the order of confirmation or other order of the High Court thereon, cause such order to be carried into effect by issuing a warrant or taking such other steps as may be necessary.

Act X, 1872, s. 301, para. 2.

Execution of order passed under section 376.

382. If a woman sentenced to death be found to be pregnant, the High Court shall order the execution of the sentence to be postponed, and may commute the sentence to transportation for life.

Act X, 1872, s. 306. Act X, 1875, s. 114, adding "to transportation for life."

Postponement of capital sentence on pregnant woman.

383. Where the accused is sentenced to transportation or imprisonment in cases other than those provided for by section 381, the Court passing the sentence shall forthwith forward a warrant to the jail in which he is to be confined, and, unless the accused is already confined in such jail, shall forward him to such jail, with the warrant.

Act X, 1872, s. 302 A, cl. 1. (Act XI, 1874, s. 32.) Act IV, 1877, s. 183.

Execution of sentences of transportation or imprisonment in other cases.

384. Every warrant for the execution of a sentence of imprisonment shall be directed to the officer in charge of the jail or other place in which the prisoner is, or is to be, confined.

Act X, 1872, s. 303. Act X, 1875, ss. 103, 104. Act IV, 1877, s. 184.

Direction of warrant for execution.

385. When the prisoner is to be confined in a jail, the warrant shall be lodged with the jailor.

Act X, 1872, s. 304. Act X, 1875, s. 104.

Warrant with whom to be lodged.

386. Whenever an offender is sentenced to pay a fine, the Court passing the sentence may, in its discretion, issue a warrant for the levy of the amount by distress and sale of any moveable property belonging to the offender, although the sentence directs that, in default of payment of the fine, the offender shall be imprisoned.

Act X, 1872, s. 307, para. 1. Act X, 1875, s. 105. Act I

Warrant for levy of fine.

387. Such warrant may be executed within the local limits of the jurisdiction of such Court, but it shall authorize the distress and sale of any property without such limits, when endorsed by the District Magistrate or Chief Presidency Magistrate within the local limits of whose jurisdiction such property is found.

Effect of warrant.

388. When an offender has been sentenced to fine only, and to imprisonment in default of payment of the fine, and the Court issues a warrant under section 386, it may suspend the execution of the sentence of imprisonment and may release the offender

A s.

Suspension of execution of sentence of imprisonment.

on his executing a bond, with or without sureties, as the Court thinks fit, conditioned for his appearance before such Court on the day appointed for the return to such warrant, such day not being more than fifteen days from the time of executing the bond; and in the event of the fine not having been realized the Court may direct the sentence of imprisonment to be carried into execution at once.

Act X, 1872, s. 307, last para. Act IV, 1877, s. 185, last sentence.

389. Every warrant for the execution of any sentence may be issued either by the Judge or Magistrate who passed the sentence or by his successor in office.

Who may issue warrant.

Act X, 1872, s. 302A, cl. 2. (Act XI, 1874, s. 32.) Act IV, 1877, s. 183.

390. Where the accused is sentenced to whipping only, the sentence shall be executed at such place and time as the Court may direct.

Execution of sentence of whipping only.

Act X, 1872, s. 310. Act IV, 1877, s. 187.

391. When the accused is sentenced to whipping in addition to imprisonment in a case which is subject to appeal, the whipping shall not be inflicted until fifteen days from the date of the sentence, or, if an appeal be made within that time, until the sentence is confirmed by the appellate Court: but the whipping shall be inflicted as soon as practicable after the expiry of the fifteen days, or, in case of an appeal, as soon as practicable after the receipt of the order of the appellate Court confirming the sentence.

Execution of sentence of whipping, in addition to imprisonment.

Act X, 1872, s. 311, para. 3. Act XI, 1874, s. 33, para. 1.

The whipping shall be inflicted in the presence of the officer in charge of the jail: unless the Judge or Magistrate orders it to be inflicted in his own presence.

Act X, 1872, s. 311, para. 1. Act X, 1875, s. 108. Act IV, 1877, s. 188.

392. In the case of a person of or over sixteen years of age, whipping shall be inflicted with a light ratan not less than half an inch in diameter, in such mode, and on such part of the person, as the Local Government directs; and in the case of a person under sixteen years of age, it shall be inflicted in the way of school-discipline with a light ratan.

Mode of inflicting punishment.

Act X, 1872, s. 311, para. 2. See precedents, paras. 249—251.

In no case shall such punishment exceed thirty stripes.

Limit of number of stripes.

Act X, 1872, s. 312, para. 3. Act IV, 1877, s. 190.

393. No sentence of whipping shall be executed by instalments; and none of the following persons shall be punishable with whipping: namely,—

Not to be executed by instalments. Exemptions.

(*a*) females;

(*b*) males sentenced to death, or to transportation, or to penal servitude, or to imprisonment for more than five years;

(*c*) males whom the Court considers to be more than forty-five years of age.

Act X, 1872, s. 312, paras. 1 and 2. Act XI, 1874, s. 33, para. 2. Act X, 1875, s. 108. Act IV, 1877, s. 189.

394. The punishment of whipping shall not be inflicted unless a Medical Officer, if present, certifies, or, if there is not a Medical Officer present, unless it appears to the Magistrate or officer present, that the offender is in a fit state of health to undergo such punishment.

Whipping not to be inflicted if offender not in fit state of health.

If, during the execution of a sentence of whipping, a Medical Officer certifies, or it appears to the Magistrate or officer present, that the offender is not in a fit state of health to undergo the remainder of the sentence, the whipping shall be finally stopped.

Stay of execution.

Act X, 1872, s. 313. Act X, 1875, s. 108. Act IV, 1877, s. 191.

395. In any case in which, under section 394, a sentence of whipping is, wholly or partially, prevented from being executed, the offender shall be kept in custody till the Court which passed the sentence can revise it; and the said Court may, at its discretion, either remit such sentence, or sentence the offender in lieu of whipping, or in lieu of so much of the sentence of whipping as was not executed, to imprisonment for any term not exceeding twelve months, which may be in addition to any other punishment to which he may have been sentenced for the same offence.

Procedure if punishment cannot be inflicted under the last section.

Nothing in this section shall be deemed to authorize any Court to inflict imprisonment for a term exceeding that to which the accused is liable by law, or that which the said Court is competent to inflict.

Act X, s. 316 Act X, s. 11 Act IV s. 19

396. When sentence is passed under this Code on an escaped convict, such sentence, if of death, fine or whipping, shall, subject to the provisions hereinbefore contained, take effect immediately, and if of imprisonment, penal servitude or transportation, shall take effect according to the following rules, that is to say:—

Execution of sentence on escaped convicts.

If the new sentence is severer in its quality than the sentence which such convict was undergoing when he escaped, the new sentence shall take effect immediately.

When the new sentence is not severer in its quality than the sentence the convict was undergoing when he escaped, the new sentence shall take effect after he has suffered imprisonment, penal servitude or transportation, as the case may be, for a further period equal to that which, at the time of his escape, remained unexpired of his former sentence.

Explanation.—For the purpose of this section—

(*a*) a sentence of transportation or penal servitude shall be deemed severer than a sentence of imprisonment;

(*b*) a sentence of imprisonment with solitary confinement shall be deemed severer than a sentence of the same description of imprisonment without solitary confinement; and

(*c*) a sentence of rigorous imprisonment shall be deemed severer than a sentence of simple imprisonment with or without solitary confinement.

Act s. Act s. Act s.

397. When a person already undergoing a sentence of imprisonment, penal servitude or transportation is sentenced to imprisonment, penal servitude or transportation, such imprisonment, penal servitude or transportation shall commence at the expiration of the imprisonment, penal servitude or transportation to which he has been previously sentenced:

Sentence on offender already sentenced for another offence.

Provided that if he is undergoing a sentence of imprisonment, and the sentence on such subsequent conviction be one of transportation, the Court may, in its discretion, direct that the latter sentence shall commence immediately, or at the expiration of the imprisonment to which he has been previously sentenced.

X, 1872, 317, proviso.

398. Nothing in section 396 or section 397 shall be held to excuse any person from any part of the punishment to which he is liable upon his former or subsequent conviction.

Saving as to sections 396 and 397.

X, 1872, 318. X, 1875, 112. of 1876 not yet into any- ere ex- -

399. When any person under the age of sixteen years is sentenced by any Criminal Court to imprisonment for any offence, the Court may direct that such person, instead of being imprisoned in a criminal jail, shall be confined in any reformatory established by the Local Government as a fit place for confinement, in which there are means of suitable discipline and of training in some branch of useful industry, or which is kept by a person willing to obey such rules as the Government prescribes with regard to the discipline and training of persons confined therein.

Confinement of youthful offenders in reformatories.

All persons confined under this section shall be subject to the rules so prescribed.

X, 1879, 306.

400. When a sentence has been fully executed, the officer executing it shall return the warrant to the Court from which it issued, with an endorsement under his hand certifying the manner in which the sentence has been executed.

Return of warrant on execution of sentence.

CHAPTER XXIX.

OF SUSPENSIONS, REMISSIONS AND COMMUTATIONS OF SENTENCES.

X, 1872, ..., para.

401. When any person has been sentenced to punishment for an offence, the Governor General in Council, or the Local Government, may at any time, without conditions, or upon any conditions which the person sentenced accepts, suspend the execution of his sentence or remit the whole or any part of the punishment to which he has been sentenced.

Power to suspend or remit sentences.

..., 1874, ... cl. 1.

Whenever an application is made to the Governor General in Council or the Local Government for the suspension or remission of a sentence, the Governor General in Council or the Local Government, as the case may be, may require the presiding Judge of the Court before or by which the conviction was had or confirmed to state his opinion as to whether the application should be granted or refused, together with his reasons for such opinion.

If the person in whose favour a sentence has been suspended or remitted fails to fulfil the conditions prescribed by the Governor General in Council or the Local Government, the Governor General in Council or the Local Government, as the case may be, may cancel such suspension or remission, whereupon such person may, if at large, be arrested by any Police-officer without warrant and remanded to undergo the unexpired portion of the sentence.

Act X, 1872, s. 322, para. 2.

Nothing herein contained shall be deemed to interfere with the right of Her Majesty to grant pardons, reprieves, respites, or remissions of punishment.

Act XI, 1874, s. 34, cl. 2.

402. The Governor General in Council, or the Local Government, may without the consent of the person sentenced commute any one of the following sentences for any other mentioned after it:—

Act X, 1872, s. 322, para. 3.

Power to commute punishment.

death, transportation, penal servitude, rigorous imprisonment for a term not exceeding that to which he might have been sentenced, simple imprisonment for a like term, fine.

CHAPTER XXX.

OF PREVIOUS ACQUITTALS OR CONVICTIONS.

403. A person who has once been tried by a Court of competent jurisdiction for an offence and convicted or acquitted of such offence shall, while such conviction or acquittal remains in force, not be liable to be tried again for the same offence, nor on the same facts for any other offence for which a different charge from the one made against him might have been made under section 236, or for which he might have been convicted under section 237.

Act X, 1872, s. 460. Act X, 1875, s. 117. Act IV, 1877, s. 113. Cf. N. Y. Code of Crim. Proc., s. 13. Form of plea under this section, N.-W. P., 1875, p. 373.

Person once convicted or acquitted not to be tried for same offence.

A person acquitted or convicted of any offence may be afterwards tried for any distinct offence for which a separate charge might have been made against him on the former trial under section 235, paragraph one.

A person convicted of any offence constituted by any act causing consequences which, together with such act, constituted a different offence from that of which he was convicted, may be afterwards tried for such last-mentioned offence, if the consequences had not happened, or were not known to the Court to have happened, at the time when he was convicted.

A person acquitted or convicted of any offence constituted by any acts may, notwithstanding such acquittal or conviction, be subsequently charged with, and tried for, any other offence constituted by the same acts which he may have committed, if the Court by which he was first tried was not competent to try the offence with which he is subsequently charged.

Act X, 1872, ss. 147, para. 2, 195, Expln. 215, Expl. 2. Act X, 1875, s. 14.

EXPLANATION.—The dismissal of a complaint, the stopping of proceedings under section 249, the discharge of the accused, or any entry made upon a charge under section 273, is not an acquittal for the purposes of this section.

Illustrations.

(*a*) A is tried upon a charge of theft as a servant and acquitted. He cannot afterwards, while the acquittal remains in force, be charged with theft as a servant, or, upon the same facts, with theft simply, or with criminal breach of trust.

(*b*) A is tried upon a charge of murder and acquitted. There is no charge of robbery; but it appears from the facts that A committed robbery at the time when the murder was committed; he may afterwards be charged with, and tried for, robbery.

(*c*) A is tried for causing grievous hurt and convicted. The person injured afterwards dies. A may be tried again for culpable homicide.

(*d*) A is charged before the Court of Session and convicted of the culpable homicide of B. A may not afterwards be tried on the same facts for the murder of B.

(*e*) A is charged by a Magistrate of the first class with, and convicted by him of, voluntarily causing hurt to B. A may not afterwards be tried for voluntarily causing grievous hurt to B on the same facts, unless the case comes within paragraph three of this section.

(*f*) A is charged by a Magistrate of the second class with, and convicted by him of, theft of property from the person of B. A may be subsequently charged with, and tried for, robbery on the same facts.

(*g*) A, B and C are charged by a Magistrate of the first class with, and convicted by him of, robbing D. A, B and C may afterwards be charged with, and tried for, dacoity on the same facts.

PART VII.

OF APPEAL, REFERENCE AND REVISION.

CHAPTER XXXI.

OF APPEALS.

Act X, 1872, ss. 282, para. 2, 286, omitting the Illustrations. Act IV, 1877, s. 180.

Unless otherwise provided, no appeal to lie.

404. No appeal shall lie from any judgment or order of a Criminal Court except as provided for by this Code or by any other law for the time being in force.

Appeal from order rejecting application for restoration of attached property.

405. Any person whose application under section 89 for the delivery of property or the proceeds of the sale thereof has been rejected by any Court, may appeal to the Court to which appeals ordinarily lie from the sentences of the former Court.

Act X, 1872, s. 267.

Appeal from order requiring security for good behaviour.

406. Any person required by a Magistrate, other than the District Magistrate or a Presidency Magistrate to give security for good behaviour under section 118, may appeal to the District Magistrate.

Act X, 1872, s. 266, omitting "or to a Magistrate of first class empowered."

Appeal from sentence of Magistrate of the second or third class.

407. Any person convicted on a trial held by any Magistrate of the second or third class, or any person sentenced under section 349, by a Sub-divisional Magistrate of the second class, may appeal to the District Magistrate.

Transfer of appeals to first class Magistrate.

The District Magistrate may direct that any appeal under this section, or any class of such appeals, shall be heard by any Magistrate of the first class subordinate to him and empowered by the Local Government to hear such appeals, and thereupon such appeal or class of appeals shall be presented to such Subordinate Magistrate, or if already presented to the District Magistrate shall be transferred to such Subordinate Magistrate. The District Magistrate may withdraw from such Magistrate any appeal or class of appeals so presented or transferred. Act X, 18 s. 47, pa

Appeal from sentence of Assistant Sessions Judge or Magistrate of the first class.

408. Any person convicted on a trial held by an Assistant Sessions Judge, a District Magistrate or other Magistrate of the first class, or any person sentenced under section 349 by a Magistrate of the first class, may appeal to the Court of Session: Act X, ss. 26, 1, 270, 2.

Provided as follows:—

(*a*) when in any case an Assistant Sessions Judge or a District Magistrate passes any sentence which is subject to the confirmation of the Sessions Court, every appeal in such case shall lie to the High Court, but shall not be presented until the case has been disposed of by the Sessions Court: Act X, s. 270, 1 and

(*b*) any European British subject so convicted may at his option appeal either to the High Court or the Court of Session. Act X, s. 79.

Appeals to Court of Session how heard.

409. An appeal to the Court of Session or Sessions Judge shall be heard by the Sessions Judge or by an Additional or Joint Sessions Judge.

Appeal from sentence of Sessions Court.

410. Any person convicted on a trial held by a Sessions Judge, or Additional or Joint Sessions Judge, may appeal to the High Court. Act X, ss. 8 para. Act XI s. 22

Appeal from sentence of Presidency Magistrate.

411. Any person convicted on a trial held by a Presidency Magistrate may appeal to the High Court if the Magistrate has sentenced him to imprisonment for a term exceeding six months or to fine exceeding two hundred rupees. Act IV s. 16

No appeal in certain cases when accused pleads guilty.

412. Notwithstanding anything hereinbefore contained, where an accused person has pleaded guilty and has been convicted by a Court of Session or a Presidency Magistrate on such plea, there shall be no appeal except as to the extent or legality of the sentence. Act X s. 2 para Act 1 s. 16

No appeal in petty cases.

413. Notwithstanding anything hereinbefore contained, there shall be no appeal by a convicted person in cases in which a Court of Session or the District Magistrate or other Magistrate of the first class passes a sentence of imprisonment not exceeding one month only, or of fine not exceeding fifty rupees only, or of whipping only. Act X s. 2 1.

EXPLANATION.—There is no appeal from a sentence of imprisonment passed by such Court or Magistrate in default of payment of fine when no substantive sentence of imprisonment has been passed. Act X s. 2 2.

No appeal from certain summary convictions.

414. Notwithstanding anything hereinbefore contained, there shall be no appeal by a convicted person in cases tried summarily in which a Magistrate empowered to act under section 260 passes a sentence of imprisonment not exceeding three months only, or of fine not exceeding two hundred rupees only, or of whipping only.

Proviso to sections 413 and 414.

415. An appeal may be brought against any sentence referred to in section 413 or 414 by which any two or more of the punishments therein mentioned are combined, but no sentence which would not otherwise be liable to appeal shall be appealable merely on the ground that the person convicted is ordered to find security to keep the peace.

EXPLANATION.—A sentence of imprisonment in default of payment of fine is not a sentence by which two or more punishments are combined within the meaning of this section.

Saving of sentences on European British subjects.

416. Nothing in sections 413 and 414 applies to appeals from sentences passed under Chapter XXXIII on European British subjects.

Appeal on behalf of Government in case of acquittal.

417. The Local Government may direct the Public Prosecutor to present an appeal to the High Court from an original or appellate order of acquittal passed by any Court other than a High Court.

Appeal on what matters admissible.

418. An appeal may lie on a matter of fact as well as a matter of law, except where the trial was by jury, in which case the appeal shall be admissible on a matter of law only.

EXPLANATION.—The alleged severity of a sentence shall for the purposes of this section be deemed to be a matter of law.

Petition of appeal.

419. Every appeal shall be made in the form of a petition in writing presented by the appellant or his pleader, and every such petition shall (unless the Court to which it is presented otherwise directs) be accompanied by a copy of the judgment or order appealed against, and in cases tried by a jury a copy of the heads of the charge recorded under section 367.

Procedure when appellant in jail.

420. If the appellant is in jail, he may present his petition of appeal, and the copies accompanying the same, to the officer in charge of the jail, who shall thereupon forward such petition and copies to the proper Appellate Court.

Summary rejection of appeal.

421. On receiving the petition and copy under section 419 or section 420, the Appellate Court shall peruse the same, and if it considers that there is no sufficient ground for interfering, it may reject the appeal summarily: Provided that no appeal presented under section 419 shall be dismissed unless the appellant or his pleader has had a reasonable opportunity of being heard in support of the same.

Before rejecting an appeal under this section, the Court may call for the record of the case, but shall not be bound to do so.

Notice of appeal.

422. If the Appellate Court does not reject the appeal summarily, it shall cause notice to be given to the appellant or his pleader and to such officer as the Local Government may appoint in this behalf, of the time and place at which such appeal will be heard, and shall, on the application of such officer, furnish him with a copy of the grounds of appeal; Act X, 1872, ss. 62, 269, para. 2, 279. Act IV, 1877, s. 173.

and in cases of appeals under section 417, the Appellate Court shall cause a like notice to be given to the accused. Act XI, 1874, s. 27.

Powers of Appellate Court in disposing of appeal.

423. The Appellate Court shall then send for the record of the case, if such record is not already in Court. After perusing such record, and hearing the appellant or his pleader, if he appears, and the Public Prosecutor, if he appears, the Court may, if it considers there is no sufficient ground for interfering, dismiss the appeal or may— Act X, 1872, ss. 272, para. 3, 280. Act IV, 1877, ss. 174, 179.

(*a*) in an appeal from an order of acquittal, reverse such order and direct that further inquiry be made, or that the accused be retried or committed for trial, as the case may be, or find him guilty and pass sentence on him according to law;

(*b*) in an appeal from a conviction (1) reverse the finding and sentence, and acquit or discharge the accused, or order him to be retried by a Court of competent jurisdiction subordinate to such Appellate Court, or committed for trial, or (2) alter the finding, maintaining the sentence, or, with or without altering the finding, reduce the sentence, or (3) with or without such reduction and with or without altering the finding alter the nature of the sentence but not so as to enhance the same; Act X, 1872, s. 284.

(*c*) in an appeal from any other order, alter or reverse such order:

(*d*) Nothing herein contained shall authorize the Court to alter or reverse the verdict of a jury, unless it is of opinion that such verdict is erroneous owing to a misdirection by the Judge, or to a misunderstanding on the part of the jury of the law as laid down by him. Act X, 1872, s. 271, extended to appeals by the Crown. Act X, 1872, s. 299, para. 3.

Judgments of subordinate Appellate Courts.

424. The rules contained in Chapter XXVI as to the judgment of a Criminal Court of original jurisdiction shall apply, so far as may be practicable, to the judgment of any Appellate Court other than a High Court:

Provided that, unless the Appellate Court otherwise directs, the accused shall not be brought up, or required to attend, to hear judgment delivered.

Order on appeal to be certified to lower Court.

425. Whenever a case is decided on appeal by the High Court under this chapter, it shall certify its judgment or order to the Court by which the finding, sentence or order appealed against was recorded or passed. If the finding, sentence or order was recorded or passed by a Magistrate other than the Act X, 1872, s. 299, paras. 1 and 2.

District Magistrate, the certificate shall be sent through the District Magistrate.

The Court to which the High Court certifies its judgment or order shall thereupon make such orders as are conformable to the judgment or order of the High Court; and, if necessary, the record shall be amended in accordance therewith.

Act X, 1872, sec. 281, and s. 297, para. 8, in case of Court of Revision. Act IV, 1877, s. 175.

426. Pending any appeal by a convicted person, the Appellate Court may, for reasons to be recorded by it in writing, order that the execution of the sentence or order appealed against be suspended and, if he is in confinement, that he be released on bail or on his own bond.

Suspension of sentence pending appeal.

Release of appellant on bail.

The power conferred by this section on an Appellate Court may be exercised also by the High Court in the case of any appeal by a convicted person to a Court subordinate thereto.

When the appellant is ultimately sentenced to imprisonment, penal servitude or transportation, the time during which he is so released shall be excluded in computing the term for which he is so sentenced.

Act IV, 1877, s. 168, para. 3, I. L. R. 1 Calc. 281.

427. When an appeal is presented under section 417, the High Court may issue a warrant directing that the accused be arrested and brought before it or any subordinate Court, and the Court before which he is brought may commit him to prison pending the disposal of the appeal, or admit him to bail.

Arrest of accused in appeal from acquittal.

Act X, 1872, s. 282, paras. 1, 3 and 4, and s. 289. Act IV, 1877, s. 176.

428. In dealing with any appeal under this chapter, the Appellate Court, if it thinks additional evidence to be necessary, may either take such evidence itself, or may direct it to be taken by a Magistrate, or, when the Appellate Court is a High Court, by a Court of Session or a Magistrate.

Appellate Court may take further evidence or direct it to be taken.

When the additional evidence is taken by the Court of Session or the Magistrate, it or he shall certify such evidence to the Appellate Court, and such Court shall thereupon proceed to dispose of the appeal.

Unless the Appellate Court otherwise directs, the accused or his pleader shall be present when the additional evidence is taken; but such evidence shall not be taken in the presence of jurors or assessors.

The taking of evidence under this section shall for the purposes of Chapter XXV be deemed to be an inquiry.

Act X, 1872, s. 271B. (Act XI, 1874, s. 22.)

429. When the Judges composing the Court of appeal are equally divided in opinion, the case, with their opinions thereon, shall be laid before another Judge of the same Court, and such Judge, after such examination and such hearing (if any) as he thinks fit, shall deliver his opinion, and the judgment or order shall follow such opinion.

Procedure where Judges of Court of appeal, are equally divided.

Act X, 1872, s. 285.

430. Judgments and orders passed by an Appellate Court upon appeal shall be final, except in the cases provided for in section 417 and Chapter XXXII.

Finality of orders on appeal.

431. Every appeal under section 417 finally abates on the death of the accused, and every other appeal under this chapter finally abates on the death of the appellant.

Abatement of appeals.

CHAPTER XXXII.

Of Reference and Revision.

432. A Presidency Magistrate may, if he thinks fit, refer for the opinion of the High Court any question of law which arises in the hearing of any case pending before him, or may give judgment in any such case subject to the decision of the High Court on such reference; and, pending such decision, may either commit the accused to jail, or release him on bail to appear for judgment when called upon.

Reference by Presidency Magistrate to High Court.

433. When a question has been so referred, the High Court shall pass such order thereon as it thinks fit, and shall cause a copy of such order to be sent to the Magistrate by whom the reference was made, who shall dispose of the case conformably to the said order.

Disposal of case according to decision of High Court.

The High Court may direct by whom the costs of such reference shall be paid.

Direction as to costs.

434. When any person has, in a trial before a Judge of a High Court consisting of more Judges than one and acting in the exercise of its original criminal jurisdiction, been convicted of an offence, the Judge, if he thinks fit, may reserve and refer for the decision of a Court consisting of two or more Judges of such Court any question of law which has arisen in the course of the trial of such person, and the determination of which would affect the event of the trial.

Power to reserve questions arising in original jurisdiction of High Court.

If the Judge reserves any such question, the person convicted shall, pending the decision thereon, be remanded to jail or, if the Judge thinks fit, be admitted to bail,

Procedure when question reserved.

and the High Court shall have power to review the case, or such part of it as may be necessary, and finally determine such question, and thereupon to alter the sentence passed by the Court of original jurisdiction, and to pass such judgment or order as the High Court thinks fit.

435. The High Court or any Court of Session or District Magistrate, or any Sub-divisional Magistrate empowered by the Local Government in this behalf, may call for and examine the record of any proceeding before any inferior Criminal Court situate within the local limits of its or his jurisdiction, for the purpose of satisfying itself or himself as to the correctness, legality or propriety of any finding, sentence or order recorded or passed, and as to the regularity of any proceedings of such inferior Court.

Power to call for records of inferior Courts.

If any Sub-divisional Magistrate acting under this section considers that any such finding, sentence

...r order is illegal or improper, or that any such proceedings are irregular, he shall forward the record, with such remarks thereon as he thinks fit, to the District Magistrate.

...X, 1872, s. 520. See I. L. R. 2 Calc. 295.

Orders made under sections 143 and 144 and proceedings under section 176 are not proceedings within the meaning of this section.

...X, 1872, ... 296, paras. ... and 3. (Act ...I, 1874, s. ...) ... Ben. 289.

Power to order commitment.

436. When, on examining the record of any case under section 435 or otherwise, the Court of Session or District Magistrate considers that such case is triable exclusively by the Court of Session, and that an accused person has been improperly discharged by the inferior Court, the Court of Session or District Magistrate may cause him to be arrested, and may thereupon, instead of directing a fresh inquiry, order him to be committed for trial upon the matter of which he has been, in the opinion of the Court of Session or District Magistrate, improperly discharged:

...O'Kin. 93.

Provided as follows—

(*a*) that the accused has had an opportunity of showing cause to such Court or Magistrate why the commitment should not be made:

...II, 1874, ... 29.

(*b*) that, if such Court or Magistrate thinks that the evidence shows that some other offence has been committed by the accused, such Court or Magistrate may direct the inferior Court to inquire into such offence.

...X, 1872, ... 298. (Act ...II, 1874, ...)

Power to order inquiry.

437. On examining any record under section 435 or otherwise, the High Court or Court of Session may direct the District Magistrate by himself or by any of the Magistrates subordinate to him to make, and the District Magistrate may himself make, or direct any subordinate Magistrate to make, further inquiry into any complaint which has been dismissed under section 203, or into the case of any accused person who has been discharged.

...X, 1872, ... 296, para. 1.

Report to High Court.

438. The Court of Session or District Magistrate may, if it or he thinks fit, on examining under section 435 or otherwise the record of any proceeding, report for the orders of the High Court the results of such examination, and when such report contains a recommendation that a sentence be reversed, may order that the execution of such sentence be suspended, and if the accused is in confinement that he be released on bail or on his own bond.

...X, 1872, ... 297. ... L. R. 2 ... Calc., 113. ... All., I, 139. ... Bom. 125; ... Nelson, 287. ... O'Kin. 84. ... will empower High Court to remit ... amount ... of forfeited ... recognizances? 2 ... W. K. 408.

High Court's powers of revision.

439. In the case of any proceeding the record of which has been called for by itself, or which has been reported for orders, or which otherwise comes to its knowledge, the High Court may, in its discretion, exercise any of the powers conferred on a Court of appeal by sections 195, 423, 426, 427 and 428, or on a Court by section 338, and may enhance the sentence, and when the Judges composing the Court of revision are equally divided in opinion, the case shall be disposed of in manner provided by section 429.

No order under this section shall be made to the prejudice of the accused unless he has had an opportunity of being heard either personally or by pleader in his own defence.

Where the sentence dealt with under this section has been passed by a Magistrate acting otherwise than under section 30, the Court shall not inflict a greater punishment for the offence which, in the opinion of such Court, the accused has committed, than might have been inflicted for such offence by a Presidency Magistrate or a Magistrate of the first class.

Nothing in this section applies to an entry made under section 273 or shall be deemed to authorize a High Court to convert a finding of acquittal into one of conviction.

Optional with Court to hear parties.

440. No party has any right to be heard either personally or by pleader before any Court when exercising its powers of revision: Act X, 1872, s. 297, last para.

Provided that the Court may, if it thinks fit, when exercising such powers, hear any party either personally or by pleader.

Statement by Presidency Magistrate of grounds of his decision to be considered by High Court.

441. When the record of any proceeding of any Presidency Magistrate is called for by the High Court under section 435, the Magistrate may submit with the record a statement setting forth the grounds of his decision or order and any facts which he thinks material to the issue; and the Court shall consider such statement before overruling or setting aside the said decision or order. Act IV, 1877, s. 182.

High Court's order to be certified to lower Court or District Magistrate.

442. When a case is revised under this chapter by the High Court it shall certify its decision or order to the Court by which the finding, sentence or order revised was recorded or passed, and the Court or Magistrate to which the decision or order is so certified shall thereupon make such orders as are conformable to the decision so certified, and, if necessary, the record shall be amended in accordance therewith. Act X, 1872, s. 299, paras. 1 & 2.

PART VIII.

SPECIAL PROCEEDINGS.

CHAPTER XXXIII.

Criminal Proceedings against Europeans and Americans.

Magistrates who may inquire into and try charges against European British subjects.

443. No Magistrate, unless he is a Justice of the Peace, and (except in the case of a Presidency Magistrate) unless he is a Magistrate of the first class and an European British subject, shall inquire into or try any charge against an European British subject. Act X, 1872, ss. 72, paras 1 & 2, 74 para. 1.

Sessions Judge to be an European British subject.

444. No Judge presiding in a Court of Session shall exercise jurisdiction over an European British subject unless he himself is an European British subject; Act X, 1872, ss. 72, para. 1, 76, para. 1.

Assistant Sessions Judge to have held office for three years and to be specially empowered.

and if he is an Assistant Sessions Judge, unless he has held the office of Assistant Sessions Judge for at least three years, and has been specially empowered in this behalf by the Local Government.

Cognizance of offence committed by European British subject.

445. Nothing in section 443 or section 444 shall prevent any Magistrate from taking cognizance of an offence committed by any European British subject in any case in which he could take cognizance of a like offence if committed by another person: Act X, 1872, ss. 73, 438.

Provided that, if he issues any process for the purpose of compelling the appearance of an European British subject accused of an offence, such process shall be made returnable before a Magistrate having jurisdiction to inquire into or try the case.

Act X, 1872, s. 74, para. 2.

446. Notwithstanding anything contained in section 32 or section 34, no Magistrate other than a Presidency Magistrate shall pass any sentence on an European British subject other than imprisonment for a term which may extend to three months, or fine which may extend to one thousand rupees, or both.

Sentences which may be passed by Mufassal Magistrates.

Act X, 1872, ss. 75, para. 1, 438, para. 2.

447. When an European British subject is accused of an offence before a Magistrate, and such offence cannot, in the opinion of such Magistrate, be adequately punished by him, and is not punishable with death or with transportation for life, such Magistrate shall, if he thinks that the accused ought to be committed, commit him to the Court of Session or, in the case of a Presidency Magistrate, to the High Court.

When commitment is to be to Court of Session and when to High Court.

Act XI, 1874, s. 12, para. 1.

When the offence which appears to have been committed is punishable with death or transportation for life, the commitment shall be to the High Court.

Act XI, 1874, s. 12, para. 2.

448. Where any person committed to the High Court under section 447 is charged with several offences of which one is punishable with death or transportation for life and the others with a less punishment, and the High Court considers that he should not be tried for the offence punishable with death or transportation, the High Court may nevertheless try him for the other offences.

Trial of offences of which one is, and the others are not, punishable with death or transportation.

Act X, 1872, s. 76.

449. Notwithstanding anything contained in section 31, no Court of Session shall pass on any European British subject any sentence other than a sentence of imprisonment for a term which may extend to one year, or fine, or both.

Sentences which may be passed by Court of Session.

If, at any time after the commitment and before signing judgment, the presiding Judge thinks that the offence which appears to be proved cannot be adequately punished by such a sentence, he shall record his opinion to that effect and transfer the case to the High Court. Such Judge may either himself bind over, or direct the committing Magistrate to bind over, the complainant and witnesses to appear before the High Court.

Procedure when Sessions Judge finds his powers inadequate.

Act X, 1872, s. 77.

450. If the Judge of the Sessions Division within which the offence is ordinarily triable is not an European British subject, the case shall be reported by the committing Magistrate for the orders of the highest Court of criminal appeal for the province within which such division is situate.

Procedure when Sessions Judge is not an European British subject.

In British Burma the Court of the Recorder of Rangoon shall, for the purposes of this section, be deemed to be the highest Court of criminal appeal.

451. In trials of European British subjects before a High Court or Court of Session, if before the first juror is called and accepted, or the first assessor is appointed, as the case may be, any such subject requires to be tried by a mixed jury, or by a mixed set of assessors, not less than half the number of the jurors or assessors shall be Europeans or Americans, or both Europeans and Americans.

Mixed jury for trial of European British subjects.

Act X, 187 s. 78, para. Act X, 187 s. 35.

452. In any case in which an European British subject is accused jointly with a person not being an European British subject, and such European British subject is committed for trial before a High Court or Court of Session, such persons may be tried together, and the procedure on the trial shall be the same as it would have been had the European British subject been tried separately:

Trial of European British subject and Native jointly accused.

Act X, 187 s. 36.

Provided that, if the European British subject requires under section 451 to be tried by a mixed jury, or by a mixed set of assessors, and the person not being an European British subject requires that he shall be tried separately, the latter person shall be tried separately in accordance with the provisions of Chapter XXIII.

When native may claim separate trial.

Act X, 18 s. 37.

453. When any person claims to be dealt with as an European British subject, he shall state the grounds of such claim to the Magistrate before whom he is brought for the purposes of the inquiry or trial; and such Magistrate shall inquire into the truth of such statement, and allow the person making it a reasonable time within which to prove that it is true, and shall then decide whether he is or is not an European British subject, and shall deal with him accordingly. If any such person is convicted by such Magistrate and appeals from such conviction, the burden of proving that the Magistrate's said decision was wrong shall lie upon him.

Procedure on claim of European British subject to be dealt with as such.

Act X, 1 s. 83.

When any such person is committed by the Magistrate for trial before the Court of Session, and such person before such Court claims to be dealt with as an European British subject, such Court shall after such further enquiry, if any, as it thinks fit, decide whether he is or is not an European British subject, and shall deal with him accordingly. If he is convicted by such Court and appeals from such conviction, the burden of proving that the Court's decision was wrong shall lie upon him.

When the Court before which any person is tried decides that he is not an European British subject, such decision shall form a ground of appeal from the sentence or order passed in such trial.

Act X, s. 84.

454. If an European British subject does not claim to be dealt with as such by the Magistrate before whom he is tried or by whom he is committed, or if, when such claim

Failure to plead status a waiver.

has been made before, and disallowed by, the committing Magistrate, it is not again made before the Court to which he is committed, he shall be held to have relinquished his right as such European British subject, and shall not assert it in any subsequent stage of the same case.

Unless the Magistrate has reason to believe that any person brought before him is not an European British subject, the Magistrate shall ask such person whether he is such a subject or not.

X, 1872, s. 85.

455. Where a person who is not an European British subject is dealt with as such under this chapter, and does not object, the inquiry, commitment, trial or sentence (as the case may be) shall not, by reason of such dealing, be invalid.

Trial under this chapter of person not an European British subject.

X, 1872, s. 81, para. cl. 1.

456. When any European British subject is unlawfully detained in custody by any person, such European British subject or any person on his behalf may apply to the High Court which would have jurisdiction over such European British subject in respect of any offence committed by him at the place where he is detained, or to which he would be entitled to appeal from any conviction for any such offence, for an order directing the person detaining him to bring him before the High Court to abide such further order as it may pass.

Right of European British subject under detention to apply for order to produce his person.

X, 1872, s. 81, para. cl. 2.

457. The High Court, if it thinks fit, may, before issuing such order, inquire, on affidavit or otherwise, into the grounds on which it is applied for, and grant or refuse such application; or it may issue the order in the first instance and, when the person applying for it is brought before it, it may make such further order in the case as it thinks fit, after such inquiry (if any) as it thinks necessary.

Procedure on such application.

X, 1872, s. 81, para.

458. The High Court may issue such orders throughout the territories within the local limits of its appellate criminal jurisdiction, and such other territories as the Governor General in Council may from time to time direct.

Territories throughout which High Court may issue such orders.

XXII, 1870, ss. 2,

459. Unless there be something repugnant in the context, all enactments heretofore or hereafter made by the Governor General in Council, which confer on Magistrates or on the Court of Session jurisdiction over offences, shall be deemed to apply to European British subjects, although such persons be not expressly referred to therein.

Application of Acts conferring jurisdiction on Magistrates or the Sessions Courts.

Nothing in this section shall be deemed to authorize any Court to exceed the limits prescribed by this chapter as to the amount of punishment which it may inflict on an European British subject, or to confer jurisdiction on any Magistrate not being a Justice of the Peace or on any Magistrate or Sessions Judge outside the Presidency-towns not being an European British subject.

460. In every case triable by jury or with the aid of assessors, in which an European (not being an European British subject) or an American is the accused person, or one of the accused persons, not less than half the number of jurors or assessors shall, if practicable and if such European or American so claims, be Europeans or Americans.

Act X, 1872, s. 234, para. 1, cl. 2.

Jury for trial of Europeans or Americans.

461. Whenever an European or American is charged before the Court of Session jointly with a person not an European or American, and in compliance with a claim made under section 460 is tried by a jury or with the aid of a set of assessors, of which at least one-half consists of Europeans and Americans, the latter person shall, if he so claims, be tried separately.

Act X, 1872, s. 242.

Jury when European or American charged jointly with one of another race.

462. When a trial is to be held before the Court of Session in which the accused person, or one of the accused persons, is entitled to be tried by a jury constituted under the provisions of section 451, or section 460, the Court shall, three days at least before the day fixed for holding such trial, cause to be summoned, in the manner hereinbefore prescribed, as many European and American jurors as are required for the trial.

Act X, 1872, s. 408, paras. 1, 2 & 3.

Summoning and empannelling jurors under section 451 or 460.

The Court shall also at the same time in like manner cause to be summoned the same number of other persons named in the revised list, unless such number of such other persons has been already summoned for trials by jury at that session.

From the whole number of persons returned, the jurors who are to constitute the jury shall be chosen by lot in the manner prescribed in section 276, until a jury containing the proper number of Europeans or Americans, or a number approaching thereto as nearly as possible, has been obtained:

Provided that in any case in which the proper number of Europeans and Americans cannot otherwise be obtained, the Court may in its discretion, for the purpose of constituting the jury, summon any person excluded from the list on the ground of his being exempted under section 320.

Act X, 1872, s. 406, last clause.

463. Criminal proceedings against European British subjects, Europeans not being European British subjects, and Americans, before the Court of Session and High Court, shall, except as otherwise expressly provided, be conducted according to the provisions of this Code.

Act X, 1872, s. 87.

Conduct of criminal proceedings against European British subjects.

CHAPTER XXXIV.

LUNATICS.

464. When a Magistrate holding an inquiry or a trial has reason to believe that the accused is of unsound mind and consequently incapable of making his defence, the Magistrate shall

Act X, 1872, ss. 423, 434, para. 3. Act IV, 1877, s. 194.

Procedure in case of accused being lunatic.

inquire into the fact of such unsoundness, and shall cause such person to be examined by the Civil Surgeon of the District or such other medical officer as the Local Government directs, and thereupon shall examine such Surgeon or other officer as a witness, and shall reduce the examination to writing.

If such Magistrate is of opinion that the accused is of unsound mind and consequently incapable of making his defence, he shall postpone further proceedings in the case.

Act X, 1872, s. 425. Act X, 1875, s. 120.

Procedure in case of person committed before Court of Session or High Court being lunatic.

465. If any person committed for trial before a Court of Session or a High Court appears to the Court at his trial to be of unsound mind and consequently incapable of making his defence, the jury or the Court with the aid of assessors shall, in the first instance, try the fact of such unsoundness and incapacity, and, if satisfied of the fact, shall pass judgment accordingly, and thereupon the trial shall be postponed.

Act XI, 1874, s. 39.

The trial of the fact of the unsoundness of mind and incapacity of the accused shall be deemed to be part of his trial before the Court.

Act X, 1872, s. 426. Act X, 1875, s. 121. Act IV, 1877, s. 196.

Release of lunatic pending investigation or trial.

466. Whenever an accused person is found to be of unsound mind and incapable of making his defence, the Magistrate or Court, as the case may be, if the case is one in which bail may be taken, may release him on sufficient security being given that he shall be properly taken care of and shall be prevented from doing injury to himself or to any other person, and for his appearance when required before the Magistrate or Court or such officer as the Magistrate or Court appoints in this behalf.

Custody of lunatic.

If the case is one in which bail may not be taken, or if sufficient security is not given, the Magistrate or Court shall report the case to the Local Government, and the Local Government may order the accused to be confined in a lunatic asylum or other suitable place of safe custody, and the Magistrate or Court shall give effect to such order.

I. L. R., 2 Calc., 356.

Act X, 1872, s. 427. Act X, 1875, s. 122. Act IV, 1877, s. 197.

Resumption of inquiry or trial.

467. Whenever an inquiry or trial is postponed under section 464 or section 465, the Magistrate or Court, as the case may be, may at any time resume the inquiry or trial, and require the accused to appear or be brought before such Magistrate or Court.

When the accused has been released under section 466, and the sureties for his appearance produce him to the officer whom the Magistrate or Court appoints in this behalf, the certificate of such officer that the accused is capable of making his defence shall be receivable in evidence.

Act X, 1872, s. 428. Act X, 1875, s. 123. Act IV, 1877, s. 198.

Procedure on accused appearing before Magistrate or Court.

468. If, when the accused appears or is again brought before the Magistrate or the Court, as the case may be, the Magistrate or Court considers him capable of making his defence, the inquiry or trial shall proceed.

If the Magistrate or Court considers the accused person to be still incapable of making his defence, the Magistrate or Court shall again act according to the provisions of section 464 or section 465, as the case may be.

Act X, 187 s. 424, par 1 and 2. Act IV, 18 s. 195.

When accused appears to have been insane.

469. When the accused appears to be of sound mind at the time of inquiry or trial, and the Magistrate is satisfied from the evidence given before him that there is reason to believe that the accused committed an act which, if he had been of sound mind, would have been an offence, and that he was at the time when the act was committed, by reason of unsoundness of mind, incapable of knowing the nature of the act or that it was wrong or contrary to law, the Magistrate shall proceed with the case and, if the accused ought to be committed to the Court of Session or High Court, send him for trial before the Court of Session or High Court, as the case may be.

Act X, 18 s. 429. Act X, 18 s. 124. Act IV, 18 s. 199. 39 & 40 C III, c. 9 *Reg.* v. *naughte* 10 Cl. & 200.

Judgment of acquittal on ground of lunacy.

470. Whenever any person is acquitted upon the ground that, at the time at which he is alleged to have committed an offence, he was, by reason of unsoundness of mind, incapable of knowing the nature of the act alleged as constituting the offence, or that it was wrong or contrary to law, the finding shall state specifically whether he committed the act or not.

Act X, 1 s. 430. Act X, 1 s. 125. Act IV, 1 s. 200.

Person acquitted on such ground to be kept in safe custody.

471. Whenever such judgment states that the accused person committed the act alleged, the Magistrate or Court before whom or which the trial has been held shall, if such act would, but for the incapacity found, have constituted an offence, order such person to be kept in safe custody in such place and manner as the Magistrate or Court thinks fit, and shall report the case for the orders of the Local Government.

The Local Government may order such person to be confined in a lunatic asylum, jail or other suitable place of safe custody.

Act X, 1 s. 431. Act X, s. 127. Act IV, s. 202.

Lunatic prisoners to be visited by Inspector General.

472. When any person is confined under the provisions of section 466 or section 471, the Inspector General of Prisons, if such person is confined in a jail, or the visitors of the lunatic asylums or any two of them, if he is confined in a lunatic asylum, may visit him in order to ascertain his state of mind; and he shall be visited once at least in every six months by such Inspector General or by two of such visitors as aforesaid; and such Inspector General or visitors shall make a special report to the Local Government as to the state of mind of such person.

Act X, s. 432 Act X, s. 126. Act IV, s. 201

Procedure where lunatic prisoner is reported capable of making his defence.

473. If such person is confined under the provisions of section 466, and such Inspector General or visitors shall certify that, in his or their opinion, such person is capable of making

his defence, he shall be taken before the Magistrate or Court, as the case may be, at such time as the Magistrate or Court appoints, and the Magistrate or Court shall deal with such person under the provisions of section 468; and the certificate of such Inspector General or visitors as aforesaid shall be receivable as evidence.

1872, 1875, 1877, Procedure where lunatic confined under section 466 or 471 is declared fit to be discharged.

474. If such person is confined under the provisions of section 466 or section 471, and such Inspector General or visitors shall certify that, in his or their judgment, he may be discharged without danger of his doing injury to himself or to any other person, the Local Government may thereupon order him to be discharged, or to be detained in custody, or to be transferred to a public lunatic asylum if he has not been already sent to such an asylum; and in case it orders him to be transferred to an asylum, may appoint a commission, consisting of a judicial and two medical officers.

And such commission shall make formal inquiry into the state of mind of such person, taking such evidence as is necessary, and shall report to the Local Government, which may order his discharge or detention as it thinks fit.

1872, 1875, 1877, Delivery of lunatic to care of relative.

475. Whenever any relative or friend of any person confined under the provisions of section 466 or section 471 desires that he shall be delivered over to his care and custody, the Local Government, upon the application of such relative or friend, and on his giving security to the satisfaction of such Government that the person delivered shall be properly taken care of and shall be prevented from doing injury to himself or to any other person, may order such person to be delivered to such relative or friend.

Whenever such person is so delivered, it shall be upon condition that he shall be produced for the inspection of such officer and at such times as the Local Government directs.

The provisions of sections 472 and 474 shall, *mutatis mutandis*, apply to persons delivered under the provisions of this section; and the certificate of the inspecting officer appointed under this section shall be receivable as evidence.

CHAPTER XXXV.

PROCEEDINGS IN CASE OF CERTAIN OFFENCES AFFECTING THE ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.

1872, 1875, 1877, Procedure in cases mentioned in section 195.

476. When any Civil, Criminal or Revenue Court is of opinion that there is ground for enquiring into any offence referred to in section 195, and committed before it or brought under its notice in the course of a judicial proceeding, such Court, after making any preliminary inquiry that may be necessary, may send the case for inquiry or trial to the nearest Magistrate of the first class, and may send the accused in custody, or take sufficient security for his appearance, before such Magistrate; and may bind over any person to appear and give evidence on such trial or inquiry.

Such Magistrate shall thereupon proceed according to law, and may, if he is authorized under section 192 to transfer cases, transfer the inquiry or trial to some other competent Magistrate.

Proceedings in case of certain offences affecting Administration of Justice.

Act X, 1872, s. 472, paras. 1 and 3. *Reg.* v. *Nomal*, 4 Ben. App. Crim. Jur. 11.

Power of Sessions Court as to such offences committed before itself.

477. Subject to the provisions of section 444, a Court of Session may charge a person for any offence referred to in section 195 and committed before it, or brought under its notice in the course of a judicial proceeding, and may commit, or admit to bail and try, such person upon its own charge.

Such Court may direct the Magistrate to cause the attendance of any witnesses for the purposes of the trial.

Act X. 1872, s. 474, paras. 1 and 2. See I. L. R. 4 Bom. 287.

Power of Civil Courts to complete investigation and commit to High Court or Sessions Court.

478. When any such offence is committed before any Civil or Revenue Court, or brought under the notice of any Civil or Revenue Court in the course of a judicial proceeding, and the case is triable exclusively by the High Court or Court of Session, or such Civil or Revenue Court thinks that it ought to be tried by the High Court or Court of Session, such Civil or Revenue Court may, instead of sending the case under section 476 to a Magistrate for inquiry, itself complete the inquiry, and commit or hold to bail the accused person to take his trial before the High Court or Court of Session, as the case may be.

See I. L. R. 4 Bom. 289.

Act X. 1872, s. 476.

For the purposes of an inquiry under this section, the Civil or Revenue Court may, subject to the provisions of section 443, exercise all the powers of a Magistrate; and its proceedings in such inquiry shall be conducted as nearly as may be in accordance with the provisions of Chapter XVIII, and shall be deemed to have been held by a Magistrate.

Act X. 1872, s. 475.

Procedure of Civil Court in such cases.

479. When any such commitment is made by a Civil or Revenue Court, the Court shall send the charge with the order of commitment and the record of the case to the Presidency Magistrate, District Magistrate or other Magistrate authorized to commit for trial; and such Magistrate shall bring the case before the High Court or Court of Session, as the case may be, together with the witnesses for the prosecution and defence.

Act X. 1872, s. 435, para 1. Act IV. 1877, s. 205.

Procedure in certain cases of contempt.

480. When any such offence as is described in section 175, 178, 179, 180, or 228 of the Indian Penal Code is committed in the view or presence of any Civil, Criminal or Revenue Court, the Court may cause the offender, whether he is an European British subject or not, to be detained in custody; and at any time before the rising of the Court on the same day* may, if it thinks fit, take cognizance of the offence and sentence the offender to fine not

* Pollard's case, L.R. 2, P. C. 106.

Proceedings in case of certain offences affecting Administration of Justice.

exceeding two hundred rupees, and, in default of payment, to simple imprisonment for a term which may extend to one month, unless such fine be sooner paid.

Nothing in section 443 shall be deemed to apply to proceedings under this section.

Act X, 1872, s. 435, paras. 2 and 3.

481. In every such case, the Court shall record the facts constituting the offence, with the statement (if any) made by the offender, as well as the finding and sentence.

Record in such cases.

If the offence is under section 228 of the Indian Penal Code, the record must show the nature and stage of the judicial proceeding in which the Court interrupted or insulted was sitting, and the nature of the interruption or insult offered.

Act X, 1872, s. 436, paras. 1 and 2. Act IV, 1877, s. 206.

482. If the Court in any case considers that a person accused of any of the offences referred to in section 480 and committed in its view or presence should be imprisoned otherwise than in default of payment of fine, or that a fine exceeding two hundred rupees should be imposed upon him, or such Court is for any other reason of opinion that the case should not be disposed of under section 480, such Court, after recording the facts constituting the offence and the statement of the accused as hereinbefore provided, may forward the case to a Magistrate having jurisdiction to try the same, and may require security to be given for the appearance of such accused person before such Magistrate, or, if sufficient security is not given, shall forward such person under custody to such Magistrate.

Procedure where Court considers that case should not be dealt with under section 480.

The Magistrate to whom any person is forwarded under this section shall proceed to hear the complaint against him in manner hereinbefore provided.

New. 13 Bengal App. 40.

483. When the Local Government so directs, any Registrar or any Sub-Registrar appointed under the Indian Registration Act, 1877, shall be deemed to be a Court within the meaning of sections 480 and 482.

Registrar to be deemed a Civil Court within sections 480 and 482.

Act X, 1872, s. 437. Act IV, 1877, s. 207.

484. When any Court has under section 480 adjudged an offender to punishment for refusing or omitting to do anything which he was lawfully required to do, or for any intentional insult or interruption, the Court may in its discretion discharge the offender or remit the punishment on his submission to the order or requisition of such Court, or on apology being made to its satisfaction.

Discharge of offender on submission or apology.

Act X, 1872, ss. 376, 364. Act X, 1875, s. 89. Act IV, 1877, s. 141.

485. If any witness before a Court refuses to answer such questions as are put to him or to produce any document in his possession or power which the Court requires him to produce, and does not offer any reasonable excuse for such refusal, such Court may, for reasons to be recorded in writing, sentence him to simple imprisonment, or by warrant under the hand of the presiding Magistrate or Judge commit him to the custody of an officer of the Court, for any term not exceeding seven days, unless in the meantime such person consents to be examined and to answer, or to produce the document. In the event of his persisting in his refusal, he may be dealt with according to the provisions of section 480 or 482, and in the case of a Court established by Royal Charter shall be deemed guilty of a contempt.

Imprisonment or committal of person refusing to answer or produce document.

486. Any person convicted by any Court under section 480 or section 485 may, notwithstanding anything hereinbefore contained, appeal to the Court to which decrees or orders made in such Court are ordinarily appealable.

Appeals from convictions in contempt-cases.

The provisions of Chapter XXXI shall, so far as they are applicable, apply to appeals under this section, and the Appellate Court may alter or reverse the finding or sentence appealed against.

An appeal from such conviction by a Court of Small Causes in a Presidency-town shall lie to the High Court, and

an appeal from such conviction by any other Court of Small Causes shall lie to the Court of Session for the Sessions Division within which such Court is situate.

An appeal from such conviction by any officer as Registrar or Sub-Registrar appointed as aforesaid may, when such officer is also Judge of a Civil Court, be made to the Court to which it would, under the preceding portion of this section, be made if such conviction were a decree by such officer in his capacity as such Judge, and in other cases may be made to the District Judge, or, in the Presidency-towns, to the High Court.

New.

487. Except as provided in sections 477, 480 and 485, no Judge of a Criminal Court or Magistrate other than a Judge of a High Court, the Recorder of Rangoon, and the Presidency Magistrates, shall try any person for any offence referred to in section 195, when such offence is committed before himself or in contempt of his authority, or is brought under his notice as such Judge or Magistrate in the course of a judicial proceeding.

Certain Judges and Magistrates not to try offences referred to in section 195 when committed before themselves.

Nothing in section 476 or 482 shall prevent a Magistrate empowered to commit to the Court of Session or High Court from himself committing any case to such Court, or shall prevent a Presidency Magistrate from himself disposing of any case instead of sending it for inquiry to another Magistrate.

CHAPTER XXXVI.

OF THE MAINTENANCE OF WIVES AND CHILDREN.

488. If any person having sufficient means neglects or refuses to maintain his wife or his legitimate or illegitimate child unable

Order for maintenance of wives and children.

to maintain itself, the District Magistrate, a Presidency Magistrate, a Sub-divisional Magistrate, or a Magistrate of the first class may, upon proof of such neglect or refusal, order such person to make a monthly allowance for the maintenance of his wife or such child, at such monthly rate, not exceeding fifty rupees in the whole, as such Magistrate thinks fit, and to pay the same to such person as the Magistrate from time to time directs.

Such allowance shall be payable from the date of the order.

Enforcement of order.

If any person so ordered wilfully neglects to comply with the order, any such Magistrate may, for every breach of the order, issue a warrant for levying the amount due in manner hereinbefore provided for levying fines, and may sentence such person, for the whole or any part of each month's allowance remaining unpaid after the execution of the warrant, to imprisonment for a term which may extend to one month:

Proviso.

Provided that, if such person offers to maintain his wife on condition of her living with him, and she refuses to live with him, such Magistrate may consider any grounds of refusal stated by her; and may make an order under this section notwithstanding such offer, if he is satisfied that such person is living in adultery, or that he has habitually treated his wife with cruelty.

No wife shall be entitled to receive an allowance from her husband under this section if she is living in adultery or if, without any sufficient reason, she refuses to live with her husband, or if they are living separately by mutual consent.

On proof that any wife in whose favour an order has been made under this section is living in adultery, or that without sufficient reason she refuses to live with her husband, or that they are living separately by mutual consent, the Magistrate shall cancel the order.

All evidence under this chapter shall be taken in the presence of the husband or father, as the case may be, or, when his personal attendance is dispensed with, in the presence of his pleader, and shall be recorded in the manner prescribed in the case of summons-cases.

1872, 1877, Alteration in allowance.

489. On proof of a change in the circumstances of any person receiving under section 488 a monthly allowance, or ordered under the same section to pay a monthly allowance to his wife or child, the Magistrate may make such alteration in the allowance as he thinks fit, provided the monthly rate of fifty rupees be not exceeded.

1872, 1877, Enforcement of order of maintenance.

490. A copy of the order of maintenance shall be given without payment to the person in whose favour it is made, or to his guardian, if any, or to the person to whom the allowance is to be paid; and such order shall be enforceable by any Magistrate in any place where the person against whom it is made may be, on such Magistrate being satisfied as to the identity of the parties and the non-payment of the allowance due.

CHAPTER XXXVII.

DIRECTIONS OF THE NATURE OF A HABEAS CORPUS.

Power to issue directions of the nature of a *habeas corpus*.

491. Any of the High Courts of Judicature at Fort William, Madras and Bombay may, whenever it thinks fit, direct— Act X, 1872, s. 82. Act X, 1875, s. 148.

(*a*) that a person within the limits of its ordinary original civil jurisdiction be brought up before the Court to be dealt with according to law;

(*b*) that a person illegally or improperly detained in public or private custody within such limits be set at liberty;

(*c*) that a prisoner detained in any jail situate within such limits be brought before the Court to be there examined as a witness in any matter pending or to be inquired into in such Court;

(*d*) that a prisoner detained as aforesaid be brought before a Court-martial or any Commissioners acting under the authority of any Commission from the Governor General in Council for trial or to be examined touching any matter pending before such Court-martial or Commissioners respectively;

(*e*) that a prisoner within such limits be removed from one custody to another for the purpose of trial; and

(*f*) that the body of a defendant within such limits be brought in on the Sheriff's return of *cepi corpus* to a writ of attachment.

Each of the said High Courts may from time to time frame rules to regulate the procedure in cases under this section.

Nothing in this section applies to persons detained under Bengal Regulation III of 1818, Madras Regulation II of 1819 or Bombay Regulation XXV of 1827, or the Acts of the Governor General in Council No. XXXIV of 1850 or No. III of 1858.

PART IX.

SUPPLEMENTARY PROVISIONS.

CHAPTER XXXVIII.

OF THE PUBLIC PROSECUTOR.

Power to appoint Public Prosecutors.

492. The Governor General in Council or the Local Government may appoint, generally or in any case, or for any specified class of cases, in any local area one or more officers to be called Public Prosecutors. Act X, 1872, ss. 57, 58.

Act X, 1872, s. 202, para. 2.

In any case committed for trial to the Court of Session, the District Magistrate, or, subject to the control of the District Magistrate, the Sub-divisional Magistrate, may, in the absence of the Public Prosecutor, or where no Public Prosecutor has been appointed, appoint any other person, not being an officer of police below the rank of Assistant District Superintendent to be Public Prosecutor for the purpose of such case.

Act X, 1872, s. 60.

493. The Public Prosecutor may appear and plead without any written authority before any Court in which any case of which he has charge is under inquiry, trial or appeal; and if any private person instructs a pleader to prosecute in any Court any person in any such case, the Public Prosecutor shall conduct the prosecution, and the pleader so instructed shall act therein under his directions.

Public Prosecutor may plead in all Courts in cases under his charge.

Pleaders, privately instructed, to be under his direction.

Act X, 1872, s. 61.

494. Any Public Prosecutor appointed by the Governor General in Council or the Local Government may, with the consent of the Court, in cases tried by jury before the return of the verdict, and in other cases before the judgment is pronounced, withdraw from the prosecution of any person; and upon such withdrawal,

Effect of withdrawal from prosecution.

(*a*) if it is made before a charge has been framed the accused shall be discharged;

New,

(*b*) if it is made after a charge has been framed, or when under this Code no charge is required, he shall be acquitted.

Act X, 1872, s. 59. Act XI, 1874, s. 8. Act IV, 1877, s. 129.

495. Any Magistrate inquiring into or trying any case may permit any person other than an officer of police below the rank of Police Inspector to conduct the prosecution; but no person, other than the Advocate General, Standing Counsel, Government Solicitor, Public Prosecutor or other officer generally or specially empowered by the Local Government in this behalf shall be entitled to do so without such permission.

Permission to conduct prosecution.

Any person conducting the prosecution may do so personally or by a pleader.

CHAPTER XXXIX.

OF BAIL.

Act X, 1872, ss. 128, para. 2, 194, para. 2, 204, para. 1, 388, 393. Act IV, 1877, ss. 70, 74. N.-W. P., 1874, p. 371.

496. When any person other than a person accused of a non-bailable offence is arrested or detained without warrant by an officer in charge of a Police-station, or appears or is brought before a Court, and is prepared at any time while in the custody of such officer or at any stage of the proceedings before such Court to give bail, such person shall be released on bail: Provided that such officer or Court, if he or it thinks fit, may, instead of taking bail from such person, discharge him on his executing a bond without sureties for his appearance as hereinafter provided.

Bail to be taken in case of bailable offence.

Act X, ss. 128, 194, 389. Act IV, s. 71.

497. When any person accused of any non-bailable offence is arrested or detained without warrant by an officer in charge of a Police-station, or appears or is brought before a Court, he may be released on bail, but he shall not be so released if there appear reasonable grounds for believing that he has been guilty of the offence of which he is accused.

When bail may be taken in case of non-bailable offence.

If it appears to such officer or Court at any stage of the investigation, inquiry or trial, as the case may be, that there are not reasonable grounds for believing that the accused has committed such offence, but that there are sufficient grounds for further inquiry into his guilt, the accused shall, pending such inquiry, be released on bail, or, at the discretion of such officer or Court, on the execution by him of a bond without sureties for his appearance as hereinafter provided.

Any Court may, at any subsequent stage of any proceeding under this Code, cause any person who has been released under this section to be arrested, and may commit him to custody.

Act X, ss. 20 Act X, s. 13 I. L. R 151.

498. The amount of every bond executed under this chapter shall be fixed with due regard to the circumstances of the case, and shall not be excessive; and the High Court or Court of Session may in any case, whether there be an appeal on conviction or not, direct that any person be admitted to bail, or that the bail required by a Police-officer or Magistrate be reduced.

Power to direct admission to bail or reduction of bail.

Act X, s. 39 Act IV, s. 72

499. Before any person is released on bail or released on his own bond, a bond for such sum of money as the Police-officer or Court, as the case may be, thinks sufficient shall be executed by such person, and when he is released on bail, by one or more sufficient sureties, conditioned that such person shall attend at the time and place mentioned in the bond, and shall continue so to attend until otherwise directed by the Police-officer or Court, as the case may be.

Bond of accused and sureties.

If the case so require, the bond shall also bind the person released on bail to appear when called upon at the High Court, Court of Session or other Court to answer the charge.

Act X s. 3 s. 7

500. As soon as the bond has been executed, the person for whose appearance it has been executed shall be released; and when he is in jail the Court admitting him to bail shall issue an order of release to the officer in charge of the jail, and such officer on receipt of the order shall release him.

Discharge from custody.

Nothing in this section, section 496 or section 497 shall be deemed to require the release of any person liable to be detained for some matter other than that in respect of which the bond was executed.

Act X, 1872, s. 392. Act IV, 1877, s. 75.

501. If, through mistake, fraud or otherwise, insufficient sureties have been accepted, or if they afterwards become insufficient, the Court may issue a warrant of arrest directing that the person released on bail be brought before it, and may order him to find sufficient sureties, and on his failing so to do may commit him to jail.

Power to order sufficient bail when that first taken is insufficient.

Act X, 1872, s. 395. Act IV, 1877, s. 76.

502. All or any sureties for the attendance and appearance of a person released on bail may at any time apply to a Magistrate to discharge the bond either wholly or so far as relates to the applicants.

Discharge of sureties.

On such application being made, the Magistrate shall issue his warrant of arrest, directing that the person so released be brought before him.

On the appearance of such person pursuant to the warrant, or on his voluntary surrender, the Magistrate shall direct the bond to be discharged either wholly or so far as relates to the applicants, and shall call upon such person to find other sufficient sureties, and if he fails to do so, may commit him to custody.

CHAPTER XL.

OF COMMISSIONS FOR THE EXAMINATION OF WITNESSES.

Act X, 1872, s. 330, paras. 1 & 2. Act X, 1875, s. 76, para. 1. Act IV, 1877, s. 157. Act IV, 1877, s. 158.

503. Whenever, in the course of an inquiry, trial or other proceeding under this Code, it appears to a Presidency Magistrate, a District Magistrate, a Court of Session or the High Court that the examination of a witness is necessary for the ends of justice, and that the attendance of such witness cannot be procured without an amount of delay, expense or inconvenience which, under the circumstances of the case, would be unreasonable, such Magistrate or Court may dispense with such attendance and may issue a commission to any District Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class, within the local limits of whose jurisdiction such witness resides, to take the evidence of such witness.

When attendance of witness may be dispensed with.

Issue of commission, and procedure thereunder.

When the witness resides in the dominions of any Prince or State in alliance with Her Majesty in which there is an officer representing the British Indian Government, the commission may be issued to such officer.

The Magistrate or officer to whom the commission is issued, or, if he is the District Magistrate, he or such Magistrate of the first class as he appoints in this behalf, shall proceed to the place where the witness is, or shall summon the witness before him, and shall take down his evidence in the same manner, and may for this purpose exercise the same powers, as in trials of warrant-cases under this Code.

Act XI, 1874, s. 35, para. 1. Act X, 1875, s. 76, para. 4.

504. If the witness is within the local limits of the jurisdiction of any Presidency Magistrate, the Magistrate or Court issuing the commission may direct the same to the said Presidency Magistrate, who thereupon may compel the attendance of, and examine, such witness as if he were a witness in a case pending before himself.

Commission in case of witness being within Presidency-town.

Nothing in this section shall be deemed to affect the power of the High Court to issue commissions under the thirty-ninth and fortieth of Victoria, chapter 46, section 3.

Act X, 1872, s. 330, para. 4. Act XI, 1874, s. 35, para. 2. Act X, 1875, s. 76, para. 5.

505. The parties to any proceeding under this Code in which a commission is issued may respectively forward any interrogatories in writing which the Magistrate or Court directing the commission may think relevant to the issue, and the Magistrate or officer to whom the commission is directed shall examine the witness upon such interrogatories.

Parties may examine witness.

Any such party may appear before such Magistrate or officer by pleader or, if not in custody, in person, and may examine, cross-examine and re-examine (as the case may be) the said witness.

Act X, 1872, s. 330, para. 5.

506. Whenever, in the course of an inquiry or trial or other proceeding under this Code before any Magistrate other than a Presidency Magistrate or District Magistrate, it appears that a commission ought to be issued for the examination of a witness whose evidence is necessary for the ends of justice, and that the attendance of such witness cannot be procured without an amount of delay, expense or inconvenience which, under the circumstances of the case, would be unreasonable, such Magistrate shall apply to the District Magistrate, stating the reasons for the application; and the District Magistrate may either issue a commission in the manner hereinbefore provided or reject the application.

Power of provincial Subordinate Magistrate to apply for issue of commission.

As in s. 503.

Act XI, 1874, s. 35, last para. Act X, 1875, s. 76, para. 6.

507. After any commission issued under section 503 or section 506 has been duly executed, it shall be returned, together with the deposition of the witness examined thereunder, to the Court out of which it issued; and the commission, the return thereto and the deposition of such witness shall be open at all reasonable times to inspection of the parties, and may, subject to all just exceptions, be read in evidence in the case by either party, and shall form part of the record.

Return of commission.

N. Y. Crim. Proc. Code, s. 708.

508. In every case in which a commission is directed under section 503 or section 506, the inquiry,

Adjournment of inquiry or trial.

trial or other proceeding may be adjourned for a specified time reasonably sufficient for the execution and return of the commission.

CHAPTER XLI.

Special Rules of Evidence.

Act X, 1872, s. 323. Act X, 1875, s. 71. Act IV, 1877, s. 152.

509. The deposition of a Civil Surgeon or other medical witness, taken and attested by a Magistrate in the presence of the accused, may be given in evidence in any inquiry, trial or other proceeding under this Code, although the deponent is not called as a witness.

Deposition of medical witness.

The Court may, if it thinks fit, summon and examine such deponent as to the subject-matter of his deposition.

Power to summon medical witness.

Act X, 1872, s. 325, para. 1. Act X, 1875, s. 72. Act IV, 1877, s. 153.

510. Any document purporting to be a report under the hand of the Chemical Examiner or Assistant Chemical Examiner to Government, upon any matter or thing duly submitted to him for examination or analysis and report in the course of any proceeding under this Code, may be used as evidence in any inquiry, trial or other proceeding under this Code.

Report of Chemical Examiner.

Act X, 1872, ss. 326, 515, last clause. Act X, 1875, s. 119. Act IV, 1877, ss. 154, 230.

511. In any inquiry, trial or other proceeding under this Code a previous conviction or acquittal may be proved, in addition to any other mode provided by any law for the time being in force,—

Previous conviction or acquittal how proved.

(*a*) by an extract certified under the hand of the officer having the custody of the records of the Court in which such conviction or acquittal was had to be a copy of the sentence or order; or

(*b*) in case of a conviction, either by a certificate signed by the officer in charge of the jail in which the punishment or any part thereof was inflicted, or by production of the warrant of commitment under which the punishment was suffered;

(*c*) and in either of such cases by evidence as to the identity of the accused person with the person so convicted or acquitted.

Act X, 1872, s. 327. Act X, 1875, s. 74. Act IV, 1877, s. 155.

512. If it be proved that an accused person has absconded, and that there is no immediate prospect of arresting him, the Court competent to try or commit for trial such person for the offence complained of may, in his absence, examine the witnesses (if any) produced on behalf of the prosecution, and record their depositions. Any such deposition may, on the arrest of such person, be given in evidence against him on the inquiry into or trial for the offence with which he is charged, if the deponent is dead or incapable of giving evidence or his attendance cannot be procured without an amount of delay, expense or inconvenience which, under the circumstances of the case, would be unreasonable.

Record of evidence in absence of accused.

CHAPTER XLII.

Provisions as to Bonds.

Act X, 187 s. 399. Act X, 187 s. 139. Act IV, 187 s. 80.

513. When any person is required by any Court or officer to execute a bond, with or without sureties, such Court or officer may, except in the case of a bond for good behaviour, permit him to deposit a sum of money or Government promissory notes to such amount as the Court or officer may fix in lieu of executing such bond.

Deposit instead of recognizance.

Act X, 187 ss. 396, 3 398, para 1 & 2, 5 paras. 1 5 & 7, 5 514. Act XI, 187 ss. 37, 44 Act X, 187 ss. 137, 13 Act IV, 187 ss. 77, 7 79, 228, 22

514. Whenever it is proved to the satisfaction of the Court by which a bond under this Code has been taken, or of the Court of a Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class,

or, when the bond is for appearance before a Court, to the satisfaction of such Court,

that such bond has been forfeited, the Court shall record the grounds of such proof, and may call upon any person bound by such bond to pay the penalty thereof, or to show cause why it should not be paid.

Procedure on forfeiture of bond.

4 Cal. 243.

If sufficient cause is not shown and the penalty is not paid, the Court may proceed to recover the same by issuing a warrant for the attachment and sale of the moveable property belonging to such person.

Such warrant may be executed within the local limits of the jurisdiction of the Court which issued it; and it shall authorize the distress and sale of any moveable property belonging to such person without such limits, when endorsed by the District Magistrate within the local limits of whose jurisdiction such property is found.

If such penalty be not paid and cannot be recovered by such attachment and sale, the person so bound shall be liable, by order of the Court which issued the warrant, to imprisonment in the civil jail for a term which may extend to six months.

The Court may at its discretion remit any portion of the penalty mentioned and enforce payment in part only.

Act X, 18 s. 398, pen timate par

515. All orders passed under section 514 by any Magistrate other than a Presidency Magistrate or District Magistrate shall be appealable to the District Magistrate, or, if not so appealed, may be revised by him.

Appeals from, and revision of, orders under section 514.

X, 1872, 298, last ra. X, 1875, 138, last ra.

516. The High Court or Court of Session may direct any Magistrate to levy the amount due on a bond to appear and attend at such High Court or Court of Session.

Power to direct levy of amount due on certain recognizances.

CHAPTER XLIII.

OF THE DISPOSAL OF PROPERTY.

X, 1872, 418. X, 1875, 115. IV, 1877, 243, 244. XI, 1874, 38. High Court Rule, Bombay Government Gazette, 8th Sept., 1877, p. 828.

517. When an inquiry or trial in any Criminal Court is concluded, the Court may make such order as it thinks fit for the disposal of any document or other property produced before it regarding which any offence appears to have been committed, or which has been used for the commission of any offence.

Order for disposal of property regarding which offence committed.

When a High Court or a Court of Session makes such order and cannot through its own officers conveniently deliver the property to the person entitled thereto, such Court may direct that the order be carried into effect by the District Magistrate.

When an order is made under this section in a case in which an appeal lies, such order shall not (except when the property is livestock or subject to speedy and natural decay) be carried out until the period allowed for presenting such appeal has passed, or, when such appeal is presented within such period, until such appeal has been disposed of.

EXPLANATION.—In this section the term "property" includes, in the case of property regarding which an offence appears to have been committed, not only such property as has been originally in the possession or under the control of any party, but also any property into or for which the same may have been converted or exchanged, and anything acquired by such conversion or exchange, whether immediately or otherwise.

X, 1872, 420.

518. In lieu of itself passing an order under section 517, the Court may direct the property to be delivered to the District Magistrate or to a Sub-divisional Magistrate, who shall in such cases deal with it as if it had been seized by the police and the seizure had been reported to him in the manner hereinafter mentioned.

Order may take form of reference to District or Sub-divisional Magistrate.

31 Vic., 35, s. 10.

519. When any person is convicted of any offence which includes, or amounts to theft or receiving stolen property, and it is proved that any other person has bought the stolen property from him without knowing, or having reason to believe, that the same was stolen, and that any money has on his arrest been taken out of the possession of the convicted person, the Court may, on the application of such purchaser and on the restitution of the stolen property to the person entitled to the possession thereof, order that out of such money a sum not exceeding the price paid by such purchaser be delivered to him.

Payment to innocent purchaser of money found on accused.

520. Any Court of appeal, confirmation, reference or revision may direct any order under section 517, section 518, or section 519 passed by a Court subordinate thereto, to be stayed pending consideration by the former Court; and may modify, alter or annul such order.

Act X, 1872, s. 419. I. L. R., 3 Calc., 379. 'Court of appeal.'

Stay of order under section 517, 518 or 519.

521. On a conviction under the Indian Penal Code, section 292, 293, 501 or 502, the Court may order the destruction of all the copies of the thing in respect of which the conviction was had, and which are in the custody of the Court or remain in the possession or power of the person convicted.

Livingston, p. 480.

Destruction of libellous and other matter.

The Court may in like manner, on a conviction under the Indian Penal Code, section 272, 273, 274 or 275, order the food, drink, drug or medical preparation in respect of which the conviction was had to be destroyed.

522. Whenever a person is convicted of an offence attended by criminal force, and it appears to the Court that, by such force, any person has been dispossessed of any immoveable property, the Court may, if it thinks fit, order such person to be restored to the possession of the same.

Act X, 1872, s. 534. Act X, 1875, s. 142. Act IV, 1877, s. 233.

Power to restore possession of immoveable property.

No such order shall prejudice any right or interest to or in such immoveable property which any person may be able to establish in a civil suit.

523. The seizure by any Police-officer of property taken under section 51, or alleged or suspected to have been stolen, or found under circumstances which create suspicion of the commission of any offence shall be forthwith reported to a Magistrate, who shall make such order as he thinks fit respecting the delivery of such property to the person entitled to the possession thereof, or, if such person cannot be ascertained, respecting the custody and production of such property.

Act X, 1872, ss. 387, para. 2, 415. Act IV, 1877, s. 244.

Procedure by police upon seizure of property taken under section 51 or stolen.

If the person so entitled is known, the Magistrate may order the property to be delivered to him on such condition (if any) as the Magistrate thinks fit. If such person is unknown, the Magistrate may detain it, and shall, in such case, issue a proclamation specifying the articles of which such property consists, and requiring any person who may have a claim thereto to appear before him and establish his claim within six months from the date of such proclamation.

Act X, 1872, s. 416.

Procedure where owner of property seized unknown.

Transfer of Criminal Cases.

Act X, 1872, s. 417. Act IV, 1877, s. 244.

524. Procedure where no claimant appears within six months.

If no person within such period establishes his claim to such property, and if the person in whose possession such property was found is unable to show that it was legally acquired by him, such property shall be at the disposal of the Government, and may be sold under the orders of the Presidency Magistrate, District Magistrate or Sub-divisional Magistrate or of a Magistrate of the first class empowered by the Local Government in this behalf.

In the case of every order passed under this section, an appeal shall be allowed to the Court to which appeals against sentences of the Court passing such order would lie.

Act X, 1872, s. 415, para. 2.

525. Power to sell perishable property.

If the person entitled to the possession of such property is unknown or absent, and the property is subject to speedy and natural decay, or the Magistrate is of opinion that its sale would be for the benefit of the owner, the Magistrate may at any time direct it to be sold; and the provisions of sections 523 and 524 shall, as nearly as may be, apply to the nett proceeds of such sale.

CHAPTER XLIV.

OF THE TRANSFER OF CRIMINAL CASES.

Act X, 1872, s. 64. Act X, 1875, s. 147.

526. High Court may transfer case, or itself try it.

Whenever it is made to appear to the High Court—

(*a*) that a fair and impartial inquiry or trial cannot be had in any Criminal Court subordinate thereto, or

(*b*) that some question of law of unusual difficulty is likely to arise, or

(*c*) that a view of the place in or near which any offence has been committed may be required for the satisfactory enquiry into or trial of the same, or

(*d*) that an order under this section will tend to the general convenience of the parties or witnesses,

it may order—

(1) that any offence be enquired into or tried by any Court not empowered under sections 177 to 184, but in other respects competent to enquire into or try such offence;

(2) that any particular criminal case or appeal, or class of such cases or appeals, be transferred from a Criminal Court subordinate to its authority to any other such Criminal Court of equal or superior jurisdiction; or

(3) that any particular criminal case or appeal be transferred to and tried before itself.

When the High Court withdraws for trial before itself any case from any Court other than the Court of a Presidency Magistrate, it shall, except as provided in section 267, observe in such trial the same procedure which that Court would have observed if the case had not been so withdrawn.

Every application for the exercise of the power conferred by this section shall be made by motion which shall, except when the applicant is the Advocate General, be supported by affidavit or affirmation.

When an accused person makes an application under this section, the High Court may direct him to execute a bond, with or without sureties, conditioned that he will, if convicted, pay the costs of the prosecutor.

Act IV, s. 181.

Notice to Public Prosecutor of application under this section.

Every accused person making any such application shall give to the Public Prosecutor notice in writing of the application, together with a copy of the grounds on which it is made; and no order shall be made on the merits of the application unless at least twenty-four hours have elapsed between the giving of such notice and the hearing of the application.

Nothing in this section shall be deemed to affect any order made under section 197.

Act X s. 64 XI, s. 11

527. Power of Government of India to transfer criminal cases and appeals.

The Governor General in Council may, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, direct the transfer of any particular criminal case or appeal from one High Court to another High Court, or from any Criminal Court subordinate to one High Court to any other Criminal Court of equal or superior jurisdiction subordinate to another High Court, whenever it appears to him that such transfer will promote the ends of justice, or tend to the general convenience of parties or witnesses.

The Court to which such case or appeal is transferred shall deal with the same as if it had been originally instituted in, or presented to, such Court.

Act es. pa pa Act s.

528. District or Sub-divisional Magistrate may withdraw or refer cases.

Any District Magistrate or Sub-divisional Magistrate may withdraw any case from, or recall any case which he has made over to, any Magistrate subordinate to him, and may inquire into or try such case himself, or refer it for inquiry or trial to any other such Magistrate competent to inquire into or try the same.

Act s.

Power to authorize District Magistrate to withdraw classes of cases.

The Local Government may authorize the District Magistrate to withdraw from the Magistrates subordinate to him either such classes of cases as he thinks proper, or particular classes of cases.

CHAPTER XLV.

OF IRREGULAR PROCEEDINGS.

Act X, 1872, ss. 32, 34, cl. (9). Chou, p. 54.

529. If any Magistrate not empowered by law to do any of the following things, namely :—

Irregularities which do not vitiate proceedings.

(*a*) to issue a search-warrant, under section 98 ;

(*b*) to order, under section 155, the police to investigate an offence ;

(*c*) to hold an inquest under section 176 ;

(*d*) to issue process, under section 186, for the apprehension of a person within the local limits of his jurisdiction who has committed an offence outside such limits ;

(*e*) to take cognizance of an offence under section 191, clause (*a*) or clause (*b*) ;

(*f*) to transfer a case under section 192 ;

(*g*) to tender a pardon under section 337 or section 338 ;

(*h*) to sell property under section 524 or section 525 ; or

(*i*) to withdraw a case and try it himself under section 528 ;

erroneously in good faith does that thing, his proceedings shall not be set aside merely on the ground of his not being so empowered.

Act X, 1872, s. 34, excepting cl. (9).

530. If any Magistrate, not being empowered by law in this behalf, does any of the following things (namely) :—

Irregularities which vitiate proceedings

(*a*) passes a sentence under section 349, on proceedings recorded by another Magistrate ;

(*b*) takes cognizance under section 191, clause (*c*), of an offence ;

(*c*) attaches and sells property under section 88 ;

(*d*) tries an offender ;

(*e*) tries an offender summarily ;

(*f*) decides an appeal ;

(*g*) calls under section 435 for proceedings ;

(*h*) issues a search-warrant for a letter in the Post-office, or a telegram in the Telegraph Department ;

(*i*) revises under section 515 an order passed under section 514 ;

(*j*) demands security to keep the peace ;

(*k*) discharges bonds to keep the peace ;

(*l*) demands security for good behaviour ;

(*m*) discharges a person lawfully bound to be of good behaviour ;

(*n*) makes an order under section 133 as to a local nuisance ;

(*o*) issues an order under section 144 ;

(*p*) prohibits under section 143 the repetition or continuance of a public nuisance ;

(*q*) makes an order under Chapter XII ; or

(*r*) makes an order for maintenance ;

his proceedings shall be void.

Act X, 1872, s. 70. Act IV, 1877, s. 24.

531. No finding, sentence or order of any Criminal Court shall be set aside merely on the ground that the inquiry, trial or other proceeding in the course of which it was arrived at or passed took place in a wrong Sessions Division, District, Sub-division or other local area, unless it appears that such error occasioned a failure of justice.

Proceedings in wrong place.

Act X, 1872, s. 33. Act X, 1875, s. 25.

532. If any Magistrate or other authority purporting to exercise powers duly conferred, but not being so conferred, commits an accused person to take his trial before a Court of Session or High Court, the Court to which the commitment is made may, after perusal of the proceedings, accept the commitment if it considers that the accused has not been prejudiced, unless objection was made on behalf either of the accused or of the prosecution to the jurisdiction of such Magistrate or other authority during the inquiry and before the order of commitment.

When irregular commitments may be validated.

If such Court considers that the accused was prejudiced, or if such objection as aforesaid was so made, it shall quash the commitment, and direct a fresh inquiry by a competent Magistrate.

Act X, 1872, s. 343, last para.

533. If any Court before which a confession or other statement of an accused person recorded under section 164 or 364 is tendered in evidence finds that the provisions of such section have not been fully complied with by the Magistrate recording the statement, it shall take evidence that such person duly made the statement recorded ; and notwithstanding anything contained in the Indian Evidence Act, section 91, such statement shall be admitted if the error has not injured the accused as to his defence on the merits.

Non-compliance with provisions of section 164 or 364.

Act X, 1872, s. 85.

534. An omission to ask any person whether he is an European British subject in a case to which the second clause of section 454 applies shall not affect the validity of any proceeding, although it appears that he was aware of the rights claimable under this Code by him as such subject.

Omission to ask question prescribed by section 454, clause 2.

Act X, 1872, s. 216, Expln. I.

535. No finding or sentence pronounced or passed shall be deemed invalid merely on the ground that no charge was framed, unless, in the opinion of the Court of appeal or revision, a failure of justice has been occasioned thereby.

Effect of omission to prepare charge.

Act X, 1872, s. 216, Expln. II.

If the Court of appeal or revision thinks that a failure of justice has been occasioned by an omission to frame a charge, it shall order that a charge shall be framed, and that the trial be recommenced from the point immediately after the framing of the charge.

Act X, 1872, s. 233, Expln. 4 Calc. 409.

536. If an offence triable with the aid of assessors is tried by a jury, the trial shall not on that ground be invalid.

Trial by jury of offence triable with assessors.

If an offence triable by a jury is tried with the aid of assessors, the trial shall not on that ground only be invalid, unless the objection is taken before the Court records its finding.

Trial with assessors of offence triable by jury.

Act X, 1872, ss. 203, para. 3, 283, paras. 1 and 2, 300, 464, paras. 6 and 7. (Act XI, 1874, s. 41.) 11 & 12 Vic., c. 43, s. 9. Act IV, 1877, ss. 117, 177. I. L. R. 1 All. 610. Act IV, 1877, ss. 31, 178. 11 Bom. 238.

537. Subject to the provisions hereinbefore contained, no finding, sentence or order passed by a Court of competent jurisdiction shall be reversed or altered under Chapter XXVII or on appeal or revision on account—

Finding or sentence when reversible by reason of error or omission in charge or other proceedings.

of any error, omission or irregularity in the complaint, summons, warrant, charge, judgment or other proceedings before or during trial or in any inquiry or other proceeding under this Code, or

of the want of any sanction required by section 195, or

of the omission to revise any list of jurors or assessors in accordance with section 324, or

of any misdirection in any charge to a jury; unless such error, omission, irregularity, want or misdirection has occasioned a failure of justice.

Act IV, 1877, s. 185, para. 5.

538. No distress made under this Code shall be deemed unlawful, nor shall any person making the same be deemed a trespasser, on account of any defect or want of form in the summons, conviction, writ of distress or other proceedings relating thereto.

Distress not illegal nor distrainer a trespasser for defect of form in proceedings.

CHAPTER XLVI.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Provide for succession to abolished Court? See *precis*, paras. 617 & 618.

Act X, 1875, s. 149.

539. Affidavits and affirmations to be used before any High Court or any officer of such Court may be sworn and affirmed before such Court or the Clerk of the Crown, or any Commissioner or other person appointed by such Court for that purpose, or any Judge or Commissioner for taking affidavits in any Court of Record in British India, or any Commissioner to administer oaths in Chancery in England or Ireland, or any Magistrate authorized to take affidavits or affirmations in Scotland.

Courts and persons before whom affidavits may be sworn.

Act X, 1872, ss. 192, 351. Act X, 1875, s. 80. Act IV, 1877, ss. 85, 134.

540. Any Court may, at any stage of any inquiry, trial or other proceeding under this Code, summon any person as a witness, or examine any person in attendance, though not summoned as a witness, or recall and re-examine any person already examined; and the Court shall summon and examine or recall and re-examine any such person if his evidence appears to it essential to the just decision of the case.

Power to summon material witness, or examine person present.

541. Unless when otherwise provided by any law for the time being in force, the Local Government may direct in what place any person liable to be imprisoned or committed to custody under this Code shall be confined.

Power to appoint place of imprisonment.

Act X, 1872, s. 88.

Act IV, 1872, s. 139.

542. Notwithstanding anything contained in the Prisoners' Testimony Act, 1869, any Presidency Magistrate desirous of examining, as a witness or accused person, in any case pending before him, any person confined in any jail within the local limits of his jurisdiction, may issue an order to the officer in charge of the said jail requiring him to bring such prisoner in proper custody, at a time to be therein named, to the Magistrate for examination.

Power of Presidency Magistrate to order prisoner in jail to be brought up for examination.

The officer so in charge, on receipt of such order, shall act in accordance therewith, and shall provide for the safe custody of the prisoner during his absence from the jail for the purpose aforesaid.

Act X, 1872, s. 422. Act X, 1872, s. 70.

543. When the services of an interpreter are required by any Criminal Court for the interpretation of any evidence or statement, he shall be bound to state the true interpretation of such evidence or statement.

Interpreter to be bound to interpret truthfully.

Act X, 1872, s. 421. Act X, 1872, s. 116. Act IV, 1872, s. 245.

544. Subject to any rules made by the Local Government with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, any Criminal Court may order payment, on the part of Government, of the reasonable expenses of any complainant or witness attending for the purposes of any inquiry, trial or other proceeding before such Court under this Code.

Expenses of complainants and witnesses.

Act X, 1872, s. 308, paras. 1, 2 & 3. Act X, 1872, s. 106. Act IV, 1872, s. 186.

545. Whenever under any law in force for the time being a Criminal Court imposes a fine or confirms in appeal or revision a sentence of fine, or a sentence of which fine forms a part, the Court may when passing judgment order the whole or any part of the fine recovered to be applied—

Power of Court to pay expenses or compensation out of fine.

(*a*) in defraying expenses properly incurred in the prosecution;

(*b*) in compensation for the injury caused by the offence committed, where substantial compensation is, in the opinion of the Court, recoverable by civil suit.

If the fine is imposed in a case which is subject to appeal, no such payment shall be made before the period allowed for presenting the appeal has elapsed, or, if an appeal be presented, before the decision of the appeal.

Act X, 1872, s. 308, para. Act X, 1872, s. 106, para.

546. At the time of awarding compensation in any subsequent civil suit relating to the same matter, the Court shall take into

Payments to be taken into account in subsequent suit.

uth. W. Civil ings, 336.

account any sum paid or recovered as compensation under section 545.

Moneys ordered to be paid recoverable as fines.

547. Any money (other than a fine) payable by virtue of any order made under this Code shall be recoverable as if it were a fine.

X, 1872, 201, 276. XI, 1874, 25. X, 1875, 13. IV, 1877, 170.

Copies of proceedings.

548. If any person affected by a judgment or order passed by a Criminal Court desires to have a copy of the Judge's charge to the jury or of any order or deposition or other part of the record, he shall, on applying for such copy, be furnished therewith: Provided that he pay for the same, unless the Court, for some special reason, thinks fit to furnish it free of cost.

Reg. XX, 25.

Delivery to Military authorities of persons liable to be tried by Court-martial.

549. The Governor General in Council may from time to time make rules, consistent with this Code and the Army Act, 1881, or any similar law for the time being in force, as to the cases in which persons subject to military law shall be tried by a Court under this Code or by Court-martial; and when any person is brought before a Magistrate and charged with an offence for which he is liable, under the Army Act, 1881, section 41, to be tried by a Court-martial, such Magistrate shall have regard to such rules, and shall in proper cases deliver him, together with a statement of the offence of which he is accused, to the commanding officer of the regiment, corps or detachment to which he belongs, or to the commanding officer of the nearest military station, for the purpose of being tried by Court-martial.

Every Magistrate shall, on receiving a written application for that purpose by the commanding officer of any body of troops stationed or employed at any such place, use his utmost endeavours to apprehend and secure any person accused of such offence.

Apprehension of such persons.

X, 1872, 137.

Powers of superior officers of Police.

550. Police-officers superior in rank to an officer in charge of a Police-station may exercise the same powers, throughout the local area to which they are appointed, as may be exercised by such officer within the limits of this station.

IV, 1877, 17.

Power to compel restoration of abducted females.

551. Upon complaint made to a Presidency Magistrate or District Magistrate on oath of the abduction or unlawful detention of a woman, or of a female child under the age of fourteen years, for any unlawful purpose, he may make an order for the immediate restoration of such woman to her liberty, or of such female child to her husband, parent, guardian or other person having the lawful charge or government of such child, and may compel compliance with such order, using such force as may be necessary.

IV, 1877, 242, omitting provision as to complaints, which is made elsewhere.

Compensation to person groundlessly given in charge in Presidency-town.

552. Whenever any person causes a Police-officer to arrest another person in a Presidency-town, if it appears to the Magistrate by whom the case is heard that there was no sufficient ground for causing such arrest, the Magistrate may award such compensation, not exceeding fifty rupees, to be paid by the person so causing the arrest to the person so arrested for his loss of time and expenses in the matter, as the Magistrate thinks fit.

In such cases, if more persons than one are arrested or complained against, the Magistrate may, in like manner, award to each of them such compensation, not exceeding fifty rupees, as such Magistrate thinks fit.

All compensation awarded under this section may be recovered as if it were a fine, and, if it cannot be so recovered, the person by whom it is payable shall be sentenced to simple imprisonment for such term not exceeding thirty days as the Magistrate directs, unless such sum is sooner paid.

Act X, 1872, ss. 292, 293.

Power of chartered High Courts to make rules for inspection of records of subordinate Courts.

553. With the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, the High Court at Fort William, and with the previous sanction of the Local Government, any other High Court established by Royal Charter, may from time to time make rules for the inspection of the records of subordinate Courts.

Power of other High Courts to make rules for other purposes.

Every High Court not established by Royal Charter may from time to time and with the previous sanction of the Local Government,

(*a*) make rules for keeping all books, entries and accounts to be kept in all Criminal Courts subordinate to it, and for the preparation and transmission of any returns or statements to be prepared and submitted by such Courts;

(*b*) frame forms for every proceeding in the said Courts for which it thinks that a form should be provided;

(*c*) make rules for regulating its own practice and proceedings and the practice and proceedings of all Criminal Courts subordinate to it; and

(*d*) make rules for regulating the execution of warrants issued under this Code for the levy of fines:

Provided that the rules and forms made and framed under this section shall not be inconsistent with this Code or any other law in force for the time being.

All rules made under this section shall be published in the official Gazette.

Act X, 1872, ss. 442, 493, para. 1, 509, para. 2; and Act IV, 1877, s. 97.

Forms.

554. Subject to the power conferred by section 553, and by the twenty-fourth and twenty-fifth of Victoria, chapter 104, section 15, the forms set forth in the fifth schedule hereto annexed, with such variation as the circumstances of each case require, shall be used for the respective purposes therein mentioned.

New.

Case in which Judge or Magistrate is personally interested.

555. No Judge or Magistrate shall, except with the permission of the Court to which an appeal lies from the Court of such Judge or Magistrate, try or commit for trial any case to or in which he is a party, or personally interested, and no Judge or Magistrate shall hear an appeal from any judgment or order passed or made by himself.

Explanation.—A Judge or Magistrate shall not be deemed to be a party or personally interested within the meaning of this section, to or in any case merely because he is a Municipal Commissioner.

Act X, 1872, s. 337.

Power to declare language of Courts.

556. The Local Government may determine what, for the purposes of this Code, shall be deemed to be the language of each Court within the territories administered by such Government, other than the High Courts established by Royal Charter.

Powers of Local Government exercisable from time to time.

557. All powers conferred by this Code on the Local Government may be exercised from time to time as occasion requires.

Act X, 1872, ss. 3, 539. Act X, 1875, s. 153. Act IV, 1877, ss. 5, 237.

Pending cases.

558. The provisions of this Code shall apply, so far as may be, to all cases pending in any Criminal Court when this Code comes into force.

SCHEDULE I.

ENACTMENTS REPEALED.

(*a*).—*Statutes.*

Year, reign and chapter.	Title.	Extent of repeal.
13 Geo. III, chapter 63	An Act for establishing certain Regulations for the better management of the affairs of the East India Company as well in India as in Europe.	Section 38.

(*b*).—*Acts of the Governor General in Council.*

Number and year.	Subject.	Extent of repeal.
XXIII of 1840 ...	Execution of process	So much as has not been repealed.
XLV of 1860 ...	Penal Code	The illustrations to section 214.
Act V of 1861 ...	Police Act	Section 6 and the last nine words of section 24. Section 35, down to and including the words "Provided that." Sections 37 to 40, both inclusive.
XVIII of 1862 ...	Criminal Procedure, Supreme Courts ...	So much as has not been repealed.
VI of 1864 ...	Whipping	Section 7.
II of 1869 ...	Justices of the Peace	So much as has not been repealed.
XXII of 1870 ...	Application to European British subjects of Acts conferring summary jurisdiction.	So much as has not been repealed.
IV of 1872 ...	Panjáb Laws	So far as it relates to Bengal Regulation XX of 1825.
X of 1872 ...	The Code of Criminal Procedure ...	So much as has not been repealed.
XI of 1874 ...	Amending the Code of Criminal Procedure	The whole.
XV of 1874 ...	Laws Local Extent	So far as it relates to Bengal Regulation XX of 1825.
X of 1875 ...	High Courts' Criminal Procedure ...	The whole Act, except section 144 and so much of section 146 as relates to informations.

SCHEDULE I—*continued.*

ENACTMENTS REPEALED—(*continued*).

(*b*).—*Acts of the Governor General in Council*, continued.

Number and year.	Subject.	Extent of repeal.
XX of 1875 ...	Central Provinces Laws	So far as it relates to Bengal Regulation XX of 1825.
XVIII of 1876 ...	Oudh Laws	Ditto.
IV of 1877 ...	Presidency Magistrates	The whole Act except section 57.
XXI of 1879 ...	Extradition	Chapter III.
X of 1881 ...	Coroners	Sections 8 and 9.

(*c*).—*Regulations.*

Number and Year.	Subject.	Extent of repeal.
Bengal Regulation XX of 1825.	Jurisdiction of Courts Martial ...	So much as has not been repealed.
III of 1872 ...	Santhál Parganas Settlement	So far as it relates to Act X of 1872.
IX of 1874 ...	Arakan Hills District Laws	So far as it relates to Acts II of 1869, X of 1872 and XI of 1874.
II of 1877 ...	Ajmer Laws	So far as it relates to Bengal Regulation XX of 1825.

(*d*).—*Acts of the Governor of Fort St. George in Council.*

Number and Year.	Subject.	Extent of repeal.
VIII of 1867 ...	Police	Section 9 and so much of section 4 as refers to the Criminal Procedure Code.

SCHEDULE II.

TABULAR STATEMENT OF OFFENCES.

EXPLANATORY NOTE.—The entries in the second and seventh columns of this schedule, headed respectively "Offence" and "Punishment under the Indian Penal Code," are not intended as definitions of the offences and punishments described in the several corresponding sections of the Indian Penal Code, or even as abstracts of those sections, but merely as references to the subject of the section, the number of which is given in the first column.

The third column of this schedule applies to the Police in the towns of Calcutta and Bombay.

CHAPTER V.—OF ABETMENT.

1 Section.	2 Offence.	3 Whether the police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Whether compoundable or not.	7 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	8 By what Court triable.
109	Abetment of any offence, if the act abetted is committed in consequence, and where no express provision is made for its punishment.	May arrest without warrant, if arrest for the offence abetted may be made without warrant, but not otherwise.	According as a warrant or summons may issue for the offence abetted.	According as the offence abetted is bailable or not.	According as the offence abetted is compoundable or not.	The same punishment as for the offence abetted.	The Court by which the offence abetted is triable.
110	Abetment of any offence, if the person abetted does the act with a different intention from that of the abettor.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto	Ditto.

111	When one act is abetted and a different act is done, subject to the proviso.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	The same punishment as for the offence intended to be abetted.	Ditto.
113	When an effect is caused by the act abetted different from that intended by the abettor.	Ditto ..	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	The same punishment as for the offence committed.	Ditto.
114	If abettor is present when offence is committed.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Dit o ...	Ditto	Ditto.
115	Abetment of an offence punishable with death or transportation for life, if the offence be not committed in consequence of the abetment.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Not bailable ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Ditto.
	If an act which causes harm be done in consequence of the abetment.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 14 years and fine.	Ditto.
116	Abetment of an offence punishable with imprisonment, if the offence be not committed in consequence of the abetment.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	According as the offence abetted is bailable or not.	Ditto ...	Imprisonment extending to a quarter part of the longest term, and of any description, provided for the offence, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
	If the abettor or the person abetted be a public servant whose duty it is to prevent the offence.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment extending to half of the longest term, and of any description, provided for the offence, or fine, or both.	Ditto.

SCHEDULE II—*continued*.

CHAPTER V.—OF ABETMENT—(*concluded*).

1 Section.	2 Offence.	3 Whether the police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Whether compoundable or not.	7 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	8 By what Court triable.
117	Abetting the commission of an offence by the public, or by more than ten persons.	May arrest without warrant if arrest for the offence abetted may be made without warrant, but not otherwise.	According as a warrant or summons may issue for the offence abetted.	According as the offence abetted is bailable or not.	According as the offence abetted is compoundable or not.	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	The Court by which the offence abetted is triable.
118	Concealing a design to commit an offence punishable with death or transportation for life, if the offence be committed.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Not bailable ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Ditto.
	If the offence be not committed ..	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years and fine.	Ditto.
119	A public servant concealing a design to commit an offence which it is his duty to prevent, if the offence be committed.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	According as the offence abetted is bailable or not.	Ditto ...	Imprisonment extending to half of the longest term, and of any description, provided for the offence, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
	If the offence be punishable with death or transportation.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Not bailable ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years.	Ditto.

	If the offence be not committed ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	According as the offence abetted is bailable or not.	Ditto ...	Imprisonment extending to a quarter part of the longest term, and of any description, provided for the offence, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
120	Concealing a design to commit an offence punishable with imprisonment, if the offence be committed.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto	Ditto.
	If the offence be not committed...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment extending to one-eighth part of the longest term, and of the description, provided for the offence, or fine, or both.	Ditto.

CHAPTER VI.—OFFENCES AGAINST THE STATE.

121	Waging or attempting to wage war, or abetting the waging of war, against the Queen.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Warrant ...	Not bailable ...	Not compoundable.	Death, or transportation for life, and forfeiture of property.	Court of Session.
121A	Conspiring to commit certain offences against the State.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Transportation for life or any shorter term, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years.	Ditto.
122	Collecting arms, &c., with the intention of waging war against the Queen.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years, and forfeiture of property.	Ditto.
123	Concealing with intent to facilitate a design to wage war.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	Ditto.

SCHEDULE II—*continued.*

CHAPTER VI.—OFFENCES AGAINST THE STATE—(*concluded*).

1 ection.	2 Offence.	3 Whether the police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Whether compoundable or not.	7 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	8 By what Court triable.
124	Assaulting Governor General, Governor, &c., with intent to compel or restrain the exercise of any lawful power.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Warrant ...	Not bailable ...	Not compoundable.	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Court of Session.
124A	Exciting, or attempting to excite, disaffection.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Transportation for life or for any term and fine, or imprisonment of either description for 3 years and fine, or fine.	Ditto.
125	Waging war against any Asiatic Power in alliance or at peace with the Queen, or abetting the waging of such war.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Transportation for life and fine, or imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine, or fine.	Ditto.
126	Committing depredation on the territories of any Power in alliance or at peace with the Queen.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine, and forfeiture of certain property.	Ditto.
127	Receiving property taken by war or depredation mentioned in sections 125 and 126.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto	Ditto
128	Public servant voluntarily allowing prisoner of State or War in his custody to escape.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	Ditto.

129	Public servant negligently suffering prisoner of State or War in his custody to scape.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Bailable ...	Ditto ...	Simple imprisonment for 3 years and fine.	Court of Session, Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class.
130	Aiding escape of, rescuing or harbouring, such prisoner, or offering any resistance to the recapture of such prisoner.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Not bailable ...	Ditto ...	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	Court of Session.

CHAPTER VII.—OFFENCES RELATING TO THE ARMY AND NAVY.

131	Abetting mutiny, or attempting to seduce an officer, soldier or sailor from his allegiance or duty.	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant ...	Not bailable ...	Not compoundable.	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	Court of Session.
132	Abetment of mutiny, if mutiny is committed in consequence thereof.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Death, or transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	Ditto.
133	Abetment of an assault by an officer, soldier or sailor on his superior officer, when in the execution of his office.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years and fine.	Court of Session, Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class.
134	Abetment of such assault, if the assault is committed.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Court of Session.

SCHEDULE II—*continued.*

CHAPTER VII.—OFFENCES RELATING TO THE ARMY AND NAVY—(*concluded*).

1 Section.	2 Offence.	3 Whether the police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Whether compoundable or not.	7 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	8 By what Court triable.
135	Abetment of the desertion of an officer, soldier or sailor.	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant ...	Bailable ...	Not compoundable.	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first or second class.
136	Harbouring such an officer, soldier or sailor who has deserted.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto	Ditto.
137	Deserter concealed on board merchant-vessel, through negligence of master or person in charge thereof.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Summons ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Fine of 500 rupees ...	Ditto.
138	Abetment of act of insubordination by an officer, soldier or sailor, if the offence be committed in consequence.	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 6 months, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
140	Wearing the dress or carrying any token used by a soldier, with intent that it may be believed that he is such a soldier.	Ditto ...	Summons ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 3 months, or fine of 500 rupees, or both.	Any Magistrate.

CHAPTER VIII.—OFFENCES AGAINST THE PUBLIC TRANQUILLITY.

143	Being member of an unlawful assembly.	May arrest without warrant.	Summons ...	Bailable ...	Not compoundable.	Imprisonment of either description for 6 months, or fine, or both.	Any Magistrate.
144	Joining an unlawful assembly armed with any deadly weapon.	Ditto ...	Warrant ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
145	Joining or continuing in an unlawful assembly, knowing that it has been commanded to disperse.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto	Ditto.
147	Rioting.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto	Ditto.
148	Rioting armed with a deadly weapon.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	Court of Session, Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class.
149	If an offence be committed by any member of an unlawful assembly, every other member of such assembly shall be guilty of the offence.	According as arrest may be made without warrant for the offence or not.	According as a warrant or summons may issue for the offence.	According as the offence is bailable or not.	Ditto ...	The same as for the offence ...	The Court by which the offence is triable.
150	Hiring, engaging or employing persons to take part in an unlawful assembly.	May arrest without warrant.	According to the offence committed by the person hired, engaged or employed.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	The same as for a member of such assembly, and for any offence committed by any member of such assembly.	Ditto.

SCHEDULE II—*continued.*

CHAPTER VIII.—OFFENCES AGAINST THE PUBLIC TRANQUILLITY—(*concluded*).

1 Section.	2 Offence.	3 Whether the police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Whether compoundable or not.	7 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	8 By what Court triable.
151	Knowingly joining or continuing in any assembly of five or more persons after it has been commanded to disperse.	May arrest without warrant.	Summons ...	Bailable ...	Not compoundable.	Imprisonment of either description for 6 months, or fine, or both.	Any Magistrate.
152	Assaulting or obstructing public servant when suppressing riot.	Ditto ...	Warrant ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	Court of Session, Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class.
153	Wantonly giving provocation with intent to cause riot, if rioting be committed.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 1 year, or fine, or both.	Any Magistrate.
	If not committed	Ditto ...	Summons ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 6 months, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
154	Owner or occupier of land not giving information of riot, &c.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Fine of 1,000 rupees ...	Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first or second class.

155	Person for whose benefit or on whose behalf a riot takes place not using all lawful means to prevent it.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Fine	Ditto.
156	Agent of owner or occupier for whose benefit a riot is committed not using all lawful means to prevent it.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto	Ditto.
157	Harbouring persons hired for an unlawful assembly.	May arrest without warrant.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 6 months, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
158	Being hired to take part in an unlawful assembly or riot.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto	Ditto.
	Or to go armed	Ditto ...	Warrant ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
160	Committing affray	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Summons ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 1 month, or fine of 100 rupees, or both.	Any Magistrate.

CHAPTER IX.—OFFENCES BY OR RELATING TO PUBLIC SERVANTS.

161	Being or expecting to be a public servant, and taking a gratification other than legal remuneration in respect of an official act.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Summons ...	Bailable ...	Not compoundable.	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	Court of Session, Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class.

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SCHEDULE II—*continued.*

CHAPTER IX.—OFFENCES BY OR RELATING TO PUBLIC SERVANTS—(*concluded*).

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Section.	Offence.	Whether the police may arrest without warrant or not.	Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	Whether bailable or not.	Whether compoundable or not.	Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	By what Court triable.
162	Taking a gratification in order by corrupt, or illegal means to influence, a public servant.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Summons ...	Bailable ...	Not compoundable.	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	Court of Session, Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class.
163	Taking a gratification for the exercise of personal influence with a public servant.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Simple imprisonment for 1 year, or fine, or both.	Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class.
164	Abetment by public servant of the offences defined in the last two preceding clauses with reference to himself.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	Court of Session, Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class.
165	Public servant obtaining any valuable thing, without consideration, from a person concerned in any proceeding or business transacted by such public servant.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Simple imprisonment for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first or second class.
166	Public servant disobeying a direction of the law with intent to cause injury to any person.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Simple imprisonment for 1 year, or fine, or both.	Ditto.

167	Public servant framing an incorrect document with intent to cause injury.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	Court of Session, Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class.
168	Public servant unlawfully engaging in trade.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Simple imprisonment for 1 year, or fine, or both.	Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class.
169	Public servant unlawfully buying or bidding for property.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Simple imprisonment for 2 years, or fine, or both, and confiscation of property, if purchased.	Ditto.
170	Personating a public servant ...	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Any Magistrate.
171	Wearing garb or carrying token used by public servant with fraudulent intent.	Ditto ...	Summons ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 3 months, or fine of 200 rupees, or both.	Ditto.

CHAPTER X.—CONTEMPTS OF THE LAWFUL AUTHORITY OF PUBLIC SERVANTS.

172	Absconding to avoid service of summons or other proceeding from a public servant.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Summons ...	Bailable ...	Not compoundable.	Simple imprisonment for 1 month, or fine of 500 rupees, or both.	Any Magistrate.
	If summons or notice require attendance in person, &c., in a Court of Justice.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Simple imprisonment for 6 months, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	Ditto.

SCHEDULE II—*continued.*

CHAPTER X.—CONTEMPTS OF THE LAWFUL AUTHORITY OF PUBLIC SERVANTS—(*continued*).

1 Section.	2 Offence.	3 Whether the police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Whether compoundable or not.	7 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	8 By what Court triable.
173	Preventing the service or the affixing of any summons or notice, or the removal of it when it has been affixed, or preventing a proclamation.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Summons ...	Bailable ...	Not compoundable.	Simple imprisonment for 1 month, or fine of 500 rupees, or both.	Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first or second class.
	If summons, &c., require attendance in person, &c., in a Court of Justice.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Simple imprisonment for 6 months, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	Ditto.
174	Not obeying a legal order to attend at a certain place in person or by agent, or departing therefrom without authority.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Simple imprisonment for 1 month, or fine of 500 rupees, or both.	Any Magistrate.
	If the order require personal attendance, &c., in a Court of Justice.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Simple imprisonment for 6 months, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	Ditto.

175	Intentionally omitting to produce a document to a public servant by a person legally bound to produce or deliver such document.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Simple imprisonment for 1 month, or fine of 500 rupees, or both.	Court in which the offence is committed, subject to the provisions of Chapter XXXV; or, if not committed in a Court, a Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first or second class.
	If the document is required to be produced in or delivered to a Court of Justice.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Simple imprisonment for 6 months, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	Ditto.
176	Intentionally omitting to give notice or information to a public servant by a person legally bound to give such notice or information.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Simple imprisonment for 1 month, or fine of 500 rupees, or both.	Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first or second class.
	If the notice or information required respects the commission of an offence, &c.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Simple imprisonment for 6 months, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	Ditto.
177	Knowingly furnishing false information to a public servant.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto	Ditto.
	If the information required respects the commission of an offence, &c.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.

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SCHEDULE II—*continued.*

CHAPTER X.—CONTEMPTS OF THE LAWFUL AUTHORITY OF PUBLIC SERVANTS—(*continued*).

1 Section.	2 Offence.	3 Whether the police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Whether compoundable or not.	7 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	8 By what Court triable.
178	Refusing oath when duly required to take oath by a public servant.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Summons ...	Bailable ...	Not compoundable.	Simple imprisonment for 6 months, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	Court in which the offence is committed, subject to the provisions of Chapter XXXV; or, if not committed in a Court, a Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first or second class.
179	Being legally bound to state truth, and refusing to answer questions.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto	Ditto.
180	Refusing to sign a statement made to a public servant when legally required to do so.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Simple imprisonment for 3 months, or fine of 500 rupees, or both.	Ditto.
181	Knowingly stating to a public servant on oath as true that which is false.	Ditto ...	Warrant ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	Court of Session, Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class.

182	Giving false information to a public servant in order to cause him to use his lawful power to the injury or annoyance of any person.	Ditto ...	Summons ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 6 months, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first or second class.
183	Resistance to the taking of property by the lawful authority of a public servant.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto	Ditto.
184	Obstructing sale of property offered for sale by authority of a public servant.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 1 month, or fine of 500 rupees, or both.	Ditto.
185	Bidding by a person under a legal incapacity to purchase it, for property at a lawfully authorized sale, or bidding without intending to perform the obligations incurred thereby.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 1 month, or fine of 200 rupees, or both.	Ditto.
186	Obstructing public servant in discharge of his public functions.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 3 months, or fine of 500 rupees, or both.	Ditto.
187	Omission to assist public servant when bound by law to give such assistance.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Simple imprisonment for 1 month, or fine of 200 rupees, or both.	Ditto.
	Wilfully neglecting to aid a public servant who demands aid in the execution of process, the prevention of offences, &c.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Simple imprisonment for 6 months, or fine of 500 rupees, or both.	Ditto.
188	Disobedience to an order lawfully promulgated by a public servant, if such disobedience causes obstruction or annoyance or injury to persons lawfully employed.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Simple imprisonment for 1 month, or fine of 200 rupees, or both.	Ditto.

SCHEDULE II—*continued.*

CHAPTER X.—CONTEMPTS OF THE LAWFUL AUTHORITY OF PUBLIC SERVANTS—(*concluded*).

1 Section.	2 Offence.	3 Whether the police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Whether compoundable or not.	7 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	8 By what Court triable.
	If such disobedience causes danger to human life, health or safety, &c.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Summons ...	Bailable ...	Not compoundable.	Imprisonment for 6 months, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first or second class.
189	Threatening a public servant with injury to him, or one in whom he is interested, to induce him to do or forbear to do any official act.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
190	Threatening any person to induce him to refrain from making a legal application for protection from injury.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 1 year, or fine, or both.	Ditto.

CHAPTER XI.—FALSE EVIDENCE AND OFFENCES AGAINST PUBLIC JUSTICE.

193	Giving or fabricating false evidence in a judicial proceeding.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Warrant ...	Bailable ...	Not compoundable.	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Court of Session, Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class.
	Giving or fabricating false evidence in any other case.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years and fine.	Ditto.

194	Giving or fabricating false evidence with intent to cause any person to be convicted of a capital offence.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Not bailable ...	Ditto ...	Transportation for life, or rigorous imprisonment for 10 years and fine.	Court of Session.
	If innocent person be thereby convicted and executed.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Death, or as above ...	Ditto.
195	Giving or fabricating false evidence with intent to procure conviction of an offence punishable with transportation or imprisonment for more than seven years.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	The same as for the offence ...	Ditto.
196	Using in a judicial proceeding evidence known to be false or fabricated.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	According as the offence of giving such evidence is bailable or not.	Ditto ...	The same as for giving or fabricating false evidence.	Court of Session, Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class.
197	Knowingly issuing or signing a false certificate relating to any fact of which such certificate is by law admissible in evidence.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Bailable ...	Ditto ...	The same as for giving false evidence.	Ditto.
198	Using as a true certificate one known to be false in a material point.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto	Ditto.
199	False statement made in any declaration which is by law receivable as evidence.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto	Ditto.
200	Using as true any such declaration known to be false.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto	Ditto.

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SCHEDULE II—*continued.*

CHAPTER XI.—FALSE EVIDENCE AND OFFENCES AGAINST PUBLIC JUSTICE—(*continued*).

1 Section.	2 Offence.	3 Whether the police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Whether compoundable or not.	7 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	8 By what Court triable.
201	Causing disappearance of evidence of an offence committed, or giving false information touching it to screen the offender, if a capital offence.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Warrant ...	Bailable ...	Not compoundable.	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Court of Session.
	If punishable with transportation or imprisonment for ten years.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years and fine.	Court of Session, Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class.
	If punishable with less than 10 years' imprisonment.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment for a quarter of the longest term, and of the description, provided for the offence, or fine, or both.	Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class, or Court by which the offence is triable.
202	Intentional omission to give information of an offence by a person legally bound to inform.	Ditto ...	Summons ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 6 months, or fine, or both.	Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first or second class.